Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VII. NO. 34 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
8th February ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th ,, ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd ,, ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th ,, ..	A Steamer* ..	..
15th ,, ..	Somali ..	6712

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be allotted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
13th February..	Dilwara ..	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
February ..		
14th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
28th ,, ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
[illegible] Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	26th Jan.	4th Feb.
Yoshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yocoppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	14th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tatsu Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.
Tama Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	25th Feb.	10th ,,	Japan.
Inabo Maru	K. Nishikawa ..	28th Feb	10th ..	..
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th ..	..

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
C.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on ap lication.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loa and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British a Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SWABANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAM
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		MOJI (Japan)

The Bank has a large number Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened fo approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less tha Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may b ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opene and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager

P. O. Box No. 839.
Church Gate Street. Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,00
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	a	Tavoy
Hankow	York	Tientsin
	Paking	Yokohama

The CORPO ION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street. Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 99,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frangtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Teingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
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MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.
For Berar & C.P
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan
MR. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753, Raviwar Peth, Poona.
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane. CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00.000
Invested Funds Over	30,00.000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

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P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

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Cheapest and Best Lubricating Oils: boiled-oil, varnish, disinfectant fluid, etc Can be had at—

The EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
SANGHVI SUDAN,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

he Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner' Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions, such as, (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saifroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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SHORTHAND.

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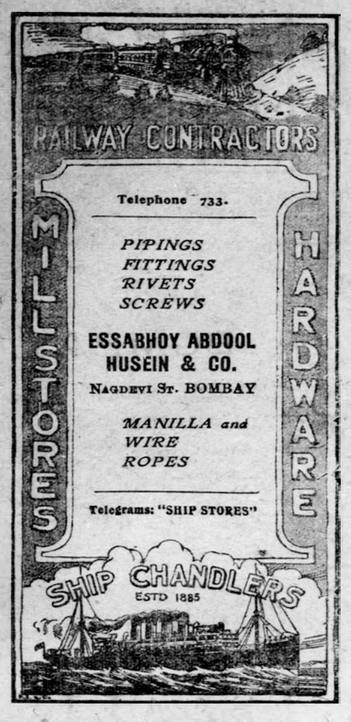

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With development of Scientific methods in treatment of diseases and bodily ailments, Abdominal Supporters have been given more general attention by Medical and Surgical Profession, as well by Public. The whole subject has been carefully thought out by us and every improvement, which thorough Anatomical knowledge and Mechanical Science can suggest, has been particularly adopted. Each want or complaint has been provided with suitable appliances with the most beneficial and satisfactory result.

Girgaon, Bombay. **Geo. Chapman & Co.** Specialists in Belts & Truss.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NERVIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

Now don't fuss about with two pairs of spectacles when we can supply you a single tip-top lens the

"KRYPTOK"

which performs the functions of any two spectacles to a perfection.

No Shifting of Glasses

KRYPTOK GLASSES

THE ONLY INVISIBLE BIFOCAL

If you are satisfied with the old hackeneyed style of eyewear we have nothing to say, but if you are interested in something surpassingly smart in, eyeglasses, spectacles and automobile or sunglasses, you have only to step in any one of our showrooms, when we will display before you a multitude of spectacles and eyeglasses, which are the latest the neatest and the most stylish in their line, bestowing to your eyes and your nose the maximum amount of comfort.

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HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDALS

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The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

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BOMBAY—7.

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

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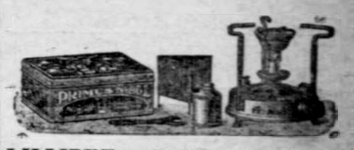
Sold by all Chemists



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No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
CALL AT
D. B. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a specialty—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

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opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
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The Rush for Squibb's.

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from all over the country on account of

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It has been the crying need of the whole Commercial World for a really reliable and powerful typewriter—a typewriter that will not only do the work rapidly but also be very easily handled. Therefore the advent of the

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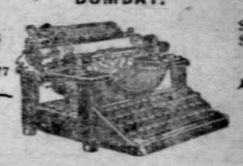

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Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the French Chemical Process thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

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Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Durafexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap filing cabinets, arm masts, and etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 91-99, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Leucoderma) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-Impurities cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 4A.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meeows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

BOMBAY RACES—I foretell Winners Rs. 5 each. Places Rs. 2 each and refund fees if any fails. LUCIFER CLAIRVOYANT, Great Punjab Hotel, Prag Mahal, Dhobie Talao. 784

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughe Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE of Competency of the first class (under the Bombay Boiler Act- No. 887 of 1911, standing in the name of the undersigned has been LOST or MISLAID. Finder who will be rewarded with Rs. 10 should communicate with K. D. NERURKER, Tata Mills, Parel, Bombay. 742

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One energetic and experienced man understanding the knowledge of making Paints and Colours of different shades in a Colour Factory. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 732

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, several BARMEN, only experienced men need apply to MANAGER. 782

WANTED—COMPOSITORS and BOOK BINDERS; good wages to first-class workmen. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT British India Press, Mazagon, Bombay. 727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Capable GRADUATE for correspondence and General Office Work. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, and past experience and Salary, required to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 670

WANTED for construction works outside Bombay a SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of office work and accounts. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Andra Valley Power Supply Co., Ld., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 759

WANTED A First or Second Class ENGINEER, for a large Oil Mill in the Moffusil, one having long experience in Hydraulic and Oil Mill Machinery preferred. Will have to act as Works Manager and control labour. Quarters on the premises given free. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 773

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyasaland, Ltd., Limbe, in British Central Africa, three first-class STATION MASTERS. Salary according to qualifications, three years agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 684

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DRAFTSMAN and TRACER WANTED for the office of an Architect. Apply personally to B. G. DESAI, 91, Medows Street, immediately. 771

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer wages £22. Finds himself. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 785

WANTED.—An experienced GUJARATI TRANSLATOR, from English. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 730

WANTED.—A PRESSMAN and a BALLER for a Printing Press for up-country. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 701

WANTED—A smart TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 40 p.m. Apply sharp to Box No. 183, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 711

WANTED.—TYPIST with good speed, only steady Gujarati Hindus need apply stating salary, etc., NAGINDAS and JANEKLAL, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle. 779

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, Good handwriting essential. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to the HONORARY SECRETARY, the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital. 775

WANTED—One good ACCOUNTANT and one CLERK. State qualifications and past experience. Applications should be addressed to the ASSISTANT CONTROLLER (Textile Stores), Mahaluxmi, Bombay. 631

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORTHAND and TYPIST. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249, Hornby Road, Bombay. 718

WANTED—SALESMAN for a well established import and export office, must be influential, good salary and commission. Experienced man need only apply to post Box 416. 766

WANTED—TYPISTS and COPYING-CLERKS for an Attorneys Office. Previous experience necessary. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No 197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 768

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, having experience in an Attorney's office. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Solicitors, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort. 726

WANTED—A MANAGER for general stores, only those who can give very good references and who are experienced need apply. Apply Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 733

WANTED—An experienced and competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a local mill. Apply with testimonials and expected salary to Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 671

WANTED—A smart young TYPIST and (English) CORRESPONDENT, Gujarati Hindu or Goan preferred. State lowest salary expected, enclose copies only of testimonials. Apply Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 674

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart CLERK for Theosophical Society must have knowledge of English Gujrati and book-keeping. Write stating qualifications to Box No. 193, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 756

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Typist and Correspondence Clerk wants EXTRA WORK in the morning for two hours. Please write Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 757

WANTED—Post as MANAGER or DYER CHEMIST in dyehouse. Highest qualifications and references. English and Indian experience. Write to Box No. 48, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 168

HINDOO YOUTH, just returned from England, desires POST, can work as accountant, Auditor, Asst. Secretary good business experience, organising capacity, practical experience in England, ready to go abroad. Write Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 760

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras. 659

FOR SALE.—CIRCULAR SAWS, 24, 30, and 36 inches; "Kenyon" Sheffield Superior temper warranted "Crown" Brand, Rs. 4-8-0 per inch. Immediate delivery. Ask ABDUL KADER SHARAFALLY & CO., Petit Building, opposite Bombay Bank. 770

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. All latest devices. Equal to new. New Metal Covers, Base Boards and Accessories ...	225
Williams No. 6. Visible	50
Oliver No. 5. Brief	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols., B. S. & Tab	180
Oliver No. 5, Brief, B. S. & Tab, Fine ...	190
Remington No. 10, Visible	215
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, B. S. & Tab	
Remington No. 10, Brief, used few months	325
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case	

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible ...	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size ...	125
Remington No. 7 ...	110
Remington No. 9 Gujerati, little-used —	225
Empire No. 1 Portable ...	125
Hammond with Back spacer ...	125
Blick No. 7 Portable with case ...	100
Underwood No. 5 with B. S. 2clr. little-used ...	250
Rebuilt Olivers No. 5 with B. S. and Tab, and Remington No. 10, look and work like new. Lowest Prices. National Portable Typewriter improved Model No. 3. Visible, 2 clrs. B. S. Tab. with improved 2 piece travelling case Rs. 190 Few left.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele. "Writertype."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 seater CHEVROLETTE CAR in excellent order. Price Rs. 3,700 No offers. Apply NADIRSHAW c/o Smethan Byrne and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 681

B. S. A. MOTOR TAXI FOR SALE with Zenith Carburettor, Boche Magneto recently painted and overhauled, perfect running order. Apply Box No. 196, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 762

FOR SALE—Two Portable STEAM BOILERS and MORTAR MILL in working order, having their nominal horse-power 8, Hydraulic pressure 80 and 60 respectively. See D. B. PEERMAHOMED, The Premier Mills, Parel. 777

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Decent and airy OFFICE ROOMS, with independent entrance, in business locality in Apollo Street. Rent about Rs. 100 per mensem Apply Box No. 190, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 739

TO BE LET.—4th floor of "Ebrahim Building," Medows Street, Fort, suitable for big office or Residential purpose. For further particulars please apply to ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & Co., on the premises. 769

TO BE LET—A newly built building, "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Single flat on each floor with eight bed rooms, side verandahs, balconies, baths, upto date sanitary arrangements and electric installation complete. Apply personally on the premises. 676

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD On behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay, on FRIDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1919.

50 Head of Surplus Government horses comprising:—

HACKS.
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.

and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness.

... 758

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS,
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to

VADILAL & Co.,
3531 Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited so as to reach the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief's Office not later than 5th March, 1919, for the supply of Stationery for the financial year 1919-20. Tender forms and any other particulars required, can be had from the Audit Office, Gondal, on payment of Re. 1 in Cash.

L. V. FARMAR,
Auditor
Gondal, 30th January, 1919.
642

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, NASIK.

THE next course of training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 1st July, 1919.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, 1919, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be 5 feet 5 inches in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service must have passed the School Final or the Matriculation examinations and must be between 22 and 25 years of age. They must also have a good knowledge of English.

4. Applicants who have three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 3, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

5. The Inspector-General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the School.

6. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the School, will be found at pages 249-52 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January 1919.

J. A. GUIDER,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 1st February, 1919. 703

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COME FORWARD

YOU
THE SUPPORTERS OF THE HON. MR. PATEL'S BILL.

WANTED—A good working of moderate education and noble family, HINDU GIRL (without caste distinction), of 18 to 20 years, TO MARRY a handsome, highly connected young HINDU of Bombay in very prosperous business. All correspondence will be treated strictly in confidence. Apply Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 778

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited for the purchase either together or separately of the two Buildings, known as Tapia Buildings A and B situate near the junction of Charni Road and Grant Road, opposite the Railway Hotel. Each building consists of six blocks and a ground floor and four upper floors. A covers about 1,213 square yards and B covers about 1,370 square yards of free-hold land The undersigned to whom all offers must be submitted before 1st March, 1919, does not agree to accept the highest or any offer For further particulars as to rent and inspection of ground plan application may be made to the undersigned.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT
Bombay, 27th January, 1919.
Dady House, Waudby Road. 447

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores from 1st April 1919 to 30th September 1919, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal, up to 3 p.m., on 28th February, Friday.

2. Forms of tender and schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of rupee one per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed, "Tender for consumable stores."

4. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
For Store Keeper.
Jetalsar Junction,
1st February, 1919. 612

"I-13th G. I. P. RAILWAY BATTALION." (I. D. F.)

ANNUAL BALL AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE Commanding Officer Colonel T. W. BONNER, O.B.E., V.O., has been pleased to sanction that the ANNUAL BALL and PRIZE DISTRIBUTION be held at the Parel Railway Institute at 9-30 p.m., on the 21st February, 1919, when the prizes won in the Annual Rifle Meeting, will be presented by Mrs. T. W. BONNER. The Ball will be free to all members of the Battalion, and members wishing to invite friends should forward, at an early date the names and addresses to the Adjutant, of those they wish invited.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of Coorg and Madras Government sandalwood will be sold in auction on the dates and at the places mentioned below:—

Coorg Wood, about 197 tons, at Fraserpet, on the 25th February, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 125 tons, at Tiruppatthur, on the 3rd March, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 50 tons, at Vellore, on the 5th March, 1919.
Madras Wood, about 227 tons, at Satyamangalam, on the 8th March, 1919.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 54 miles by road from Mysore. Tiruppatthur and Vellore are Stations on the South Indian Railway. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore Station on the South Indian Railway.

For terms of auction and details of Classes and Quantities apply as under:—

Fraserpet auction, to Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, Mercara.
Tiruppatthur auction, to District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tiruppatthur.
Vellore auction, to District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.
Satyamangalam auction, to District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

(Sd.) C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, W. C.
Office of the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Coimbatore.
Dated 31st January, 1919. 665

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. THAKERSEY PRAGJI has LOST in the evening of Wednesday, the 5th instant, between Mulji Jetha Market and Dana Bunder, a brown paper cover, containing Original PROBATE OF THE WILL of the deceased Tulsidas Surji, granted to Bai Mithabai, widow of the deceased, on or about the 29th day of November, 1916, and other papers.

Information of the loss has been given to the police. The finder will please deliver the cover at our office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at our client's shop of PRAGJI LILADHUR, Dharmaraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Thakersey Pragji. 744

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. SULEMAN AHMED and SONS have entered into an agreement with TYEB RAHIMTULLA and MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA, a minor by his guardian Tyab Rahimtulla both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement eighty-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. C/6311, Old Survey No. 1020 and New Survey No. 1B/2133 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 467 (1), Street No. 182 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Aboo Bakar Noor Mahomed, on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the South by the property of Parmanandas Jiwandas and on or towards the West by Bibijan Street.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
765

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MAHOMED RAHIMTULLA, a minor by his guardian TYAB RAHIMTULLA has entered into an agreement with SIDIK HAJI NOORMAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of the Pitha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 5224, Old Survey No. 443, and New Survey No. 8951 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1402 and Street Nos. 21-23 and bounded, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Thakar Kanji Jiwanji, on or towards the South by the property of Bapuji Burjorji Randeria, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Bachubai daughter of R. A. Commissariatwalla and on or towards the West by the said Pitha Street.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
764

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., in Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 4 dividends have been declared in the above matter from time to time and as the affairs of the abovenamed Company are to be wound up shortly, the Creditors are hereby requested to receive the amount of their dividends, if not already received, on or before the 28th February, 1919. The amount remaining unclaimed after the above date, will be disposed of in accordance with the orders of the High Court.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1919.
(Sd.) R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator,
The Credit Bank of India, Ltd.
(in liquidation.) 679

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAHOMEDBHAI BABUL, of Bandra, a landed proprietor and dealer in fish maws and fish fins in the Thana District, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) EBRAHIMBHAI FAZALBHAI, and (2) HOOSEINBHAI DEWJI KHOJA, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Chimbai Road, Bandra, in the Thana District and Doongri Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, respectively the Executors named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Nith year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.
The 3rd day of February, 1919.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys. 748

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
AND
In the matter of The GAEKWAD SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney Moreshwar Damodar Bhat ..... Petitioner.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or beore the 28th day of February, 1919, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria of Messrs. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 5th day of March, 1919, from 12 to 3 p.m., in the noon at the said Office of the Official Liquidator, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 737

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAWOO TRIMBUCK, of Bombay Hindoo has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof byway of sale, exchange, mortgage gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land of the Foras tenure situate at Worlee Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3717 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 244, New No. A-12231 and New Survey No. 2/3073 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1557 and Street No. 557 and were formerly and are now in possession of the vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 667

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HATHIBHAI TULSEYDAS, of Bombay, Bhavsar Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased, who died at Ahmedabad on or about the 30th day of July, 1918. ..... Deceased.

MOTILAL HATHIBHAI, of Bombay, Bhavsar Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort, the only son of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 25th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
763

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI DADA SALEH MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan, a merchant, residing at Memon Wada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HAJRABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Haji Dada Saleh Mahomed, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan, residing at Memon Wada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 31st day of January, 1919.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. SHAMJI SHIVJI has contracted to sell to our clients free from all encumbrances all his right, title and interest, under the Lease dated the 24th day of November, 1914, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Nagsi Champsey and Chena Virji of the other part in all and singular the piece of land hereditaments and premises situate at Nowroji Hill estate of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, outside the Fort, comprised in the said Lease and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said piece of land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, under lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Nowroji Hill estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and computed to contain a total area of 1,490 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the New Street constructed by the Bombay Improvement Trust on the South partly by land let to Jadhav Poonja known as Plot No. E1 of the said estate and partly by the vacant land of the said Trustees on the west by vacant land of the said Trustees and on the North by a Street 40 ft. in width of the said Trustees which said piece is known as Plot No. E2 of the said estate and forms a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3639 and is assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 4158 (2-4) and street Nos. 51A and 51B.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys-at-Law.
772

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the Will of GULAM HUSSEIN GANGJI, a Khoja, residing at times in Andheri and at times in Bombay and carrying on business of Furniture Merchant, at Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAHIMBHAI EBRAHIM CURRIM. of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, an Umbrella Merchant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon and JAFFER SHERMAHOMED, also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Chinch Bunder, two of the four executors named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirty first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of January, 1919.

Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
781

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JADOWJI SOONDERJI, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, a freight broker .....Deceased.

JAVALBAI, widow of the said JADOWJI SOONDERJI, of Bombay Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort, the mother and natural guardian of Harkisondas Jadowji, the son of the deceased a minor appointed by an order of the Court to apply for Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased limited to the period of minority of the said minor Harkisondas Jadowji and on his behalf .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1919.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
786

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CANDIES GROUNDNUT SEEDS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Marwadi Ramchander Ramvallab at his godown at New Road, Dungri Street, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Umedram Kasiram.

100 candies ground-nut seeds of Madras, Bellary, Taipalri and [illegible] Districts of January-February contract.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguily at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha. Somchand Devearam and on account and at the risk of Sha. Bhogilal Runchor.

Ex. S.S. "SILIBUS MARU."

10 bales, each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Khusaldas Girdhar & Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal & Co., of Champagully.

21 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Narandas Dwarkadas of Bhajiagully.

3 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3800.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES JAPANESE SHIETINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Manilal Chotalal, the Assignee of Sha Narandas Jivraj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Nathmal Dipchand of Mangaldas Market.

Ex. s.s. "SILEBUS MARU."

9 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 PACKAGES ENGLISHMADE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned.

5 packages each 150 pairs Englishmade Grey Dhotees No. Julfapari 8/12 yards.

And on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Tulsidas Ramdas of Chikal Gully.

9 packages each about 200 pairs Englishmade Grey Dhotees No. 954 or other 8 to 9 yards 50 inches.

5 packages each about 200 pairs Englishmade Grey Dhotees No. 954 or other 8 to 9 yards 45 inches.

On account and at the risk of Sha Nichanlal Keshavlal of Gopal Gully.

5 packages each 200 pairs Englishmade White Dhotees No. 501 or other 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Govindlal Trikamdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Manubhoy Premchand.

Ex. s.s. "BURMA MARU."

2 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5100.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Goculdas Haridas and on account and at the risk of Multani Asudasing Sadhusing of Chipivada.

5 bales each 80 pieces Bleached Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 3199½ 2 ounces.

5 bales each 80 pieces Bleached Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 3299½, 2 ounces.

6 bales each 80 pieces Bleached Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills No. 3399½, 2 ounces.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Jivabhoy Vadilal.

Ex. s.s. "SILIBUS MARU."

5 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1919.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Corner Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

TO-DAY, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTON SILK AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS, IN PIECES, SOLD IN RETAIL.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) B. MANEKLAL & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the entrance of the Medows Street, Fort. The household property of Messrs. Ramgopal Baldev, consisting of Corners, Cabinet, Almirah, Bench, Chair Jardinier, Sideboard, Marble figures, Writing Desks, Curzon Chair, ordinary Chairs, Chinese flower bowels, Iron double bedsteads, Centre table, Hanging Lamps, etc.

The property of an office at the risk of their defaulters.

One lot, China silk pieces, Chinese silk sarries, flannels, washing check, Cashmere, Vanician, etc., etc., in small lots. Suitable to private buyers.

Property on view.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 8th February, 1919.

BATH TUBS

of Superior Quality always kept in Stock
ANY SIZE AVAILABLE
PRICES ENTIRELY CUT DOWN
Apply—
THE
Bombay Trunk Depot,
141 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALE.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. ...
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC FURNITURE, SWEET TONED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY SOUNDY AND CO., A. C. CURRENT ELECTRIC TABLE FAN, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, (where all the furniture, etc., have been removed for sale) valuable household artistic furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner wawggon, mirrored English pattern artistic cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., English marble clock set in 3 pieces, side table by Maple, book case by Wimbridge and Co., electric A. C. current table fan, electric sliding lamp, zoonda, almyrah, black wood mirror door almyrah, Chesterfield drawing room sets, rich ornaments glassware, platedware, etc., and weaving loom with accessories.

The property of Honourable Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., and the surplus few pieces of the household furniture of the late Sir P. M. Mehta and others.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th February 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture, such as drawing room suits mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teak-wood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

5 cases each containing 25 dozen military hair brushes

By order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

45 kegs, wire nails, damaged by sea-water, ex. S.S "Crosby Hall."

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Akherali Sarafally Bora and another, traded in hardware as Abdul Kayum Jivabhoy:—

24 casks iron square nails

AT 2.30 P.M., (S.T.).

Horses, Carriages and secondhand bicycles.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF MATTINGS.

Under instructions from Deputy Controller of Transit Indian Munitions Board, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th Feburary, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Haji Bunder, Sewree.

A large quantity of SAROLAI, PALMIRA, and DATE mattings, about 12,30,000 square feet, in small lots.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF ABOUT 11,000 EMPTY OIL AND PAINT DRUMS AND EMPTY OIL TINS.

Under instructions from Assistant Controller of Oil and Paint, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th February, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at "O" Shed, Grain Depot, behind New Tank Bunder Railway Station, in small lots.

A large quantity of about 11,000 empty and paint drums of 5 gallons and empty oil tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 8th February, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. M. Abdul Aziz and Co., Selling Agents, The Broach Fine Counts Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at their shop at Morarjee Goculdass Market, Kalbadevi, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Gomraj Fatehchand.

20 bales, each 200 pieces of Dhoties (Churnipate), of fine quality 44 by 6¾ yards.

9 bales, each 200 pieces Dhoties (Churnipate) fine quality 44 by 7¾ yards.

On account and risk of Motichand Gomraj.

33 bales, each 200 pieces Dhoties 44 by 6¾ yards, fine quality.

18 bales, each 200 pieces Dhoties, 44 by 7¾ yards, fine quality.

1 bale, each 200 pieces Dhoties, 44 by 7 yards, fine quality.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE COPPER PIPES.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. and on account and risk of the following purchasers:—

On account and risk of Ambalal Manilal Patel of Ahmedabad:—

141—case, 10 copper pipes

303—1 case 60 copper pipes

B. A. & Co.—3 cases 65 copper pipes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Motilal Amritlal and Co., of Ahmedabad:—

112—3 cases 65 copper pipes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Chimanlal Vidilal and Co., of Ahmedabad:—

191—1 case 75 copper pipes

191—1 case 75 copper pipes

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LIPMAN'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15 Elphinstone Circle, by order of Mr. Mirza Md. Shiraji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Geldharidas Radhakisoondass:—

Ex. S. S. City of Calcutta.

10 bales each 50 pieces Leipman's White Shirting No. 1500.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th February, 1919.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best House in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

Do not take this lightly!

You will be horrified
Your blood will curdle
You will flare up
You'll almost forget yourself when you see
THIS EPOCH-MAKING FILM

It is something terribly real!

6 Parts this week

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

6000 feet this week

HOW

humanity and Civilization was defied and the most devilish plot was deliberately hatched to bleed the whole world white in order to satisfy Germany's lust for power!

A Startling Exposition of the foulest and the most heinous CRIME against Mankind!

WHY

practically the whole world rushed to arms to defend itself against the inhuman monsters of German Militarism; and why for 4 years Europe, America, Asia were steeped in bloodshed.

New Churney Road

WEST-END CINEMA

Opp. Cama Bag.

Every inch of the film is FACT not fiction

A word-for-word literal screen-interpretation of the awful exposures published in Mr. Gerard's world-famous Book. The American Ambassador in Berlin was THE MAN ON THE SPOT.

Every letter of the Titles is authentic History

Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

Take Care

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture

Men Who Know

The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless

The Projection is Good

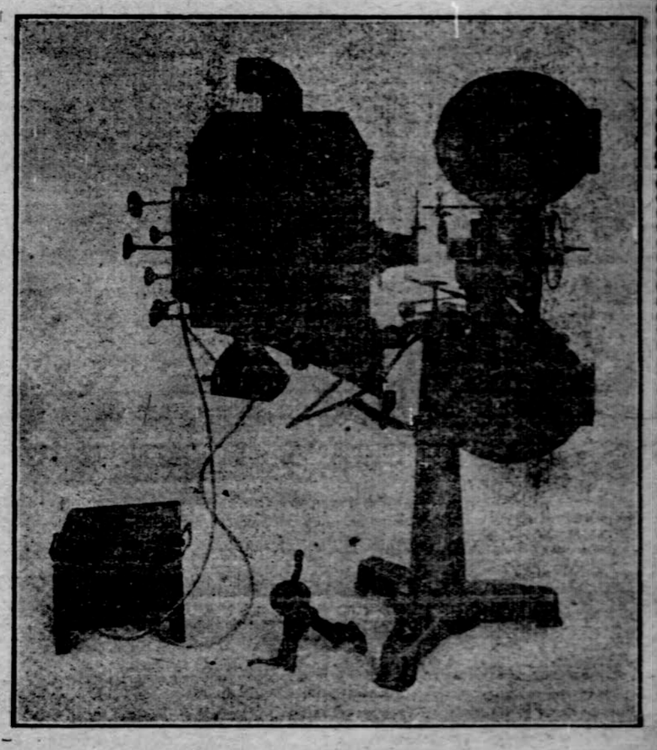
THE

SIMPLEX

MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR

It is the cheapest

because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.



SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

The Universal Film Mfg. Co.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	...	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	...	...
,, ,, Imports	...	17,000
Mid. American Spot	...	27 62
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	...	27.30
New York 10 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar.	22 78
	May	21.56
	July	20.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	23.30
	May	21.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 31st

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	17.59
Feb.	16.04
Mar.	14.45
April	13.19

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	17.64
Feb.	16.12
Mar.	14.61
April	13.39

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	27.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

M.G. Bengal Good	...	14.92
,, ,, Fully Good	...	15.42
,, ,, Fine	...	15.79
No. 1 Oomra Good	...	16.87
,, ,, Fully Good	...	17.17
,, ,, Fine	...	17.32
Broach Good	...	16.92
,, Fully Good	...	17.17
,, Fine	...	17.42

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 30th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

		£	£
Total Bullion	...	80,700,606	Inc. 400,930
Public Deposits	...	24,594,000	Inc. 106,000
Other do	...	121, 00,000	,, 5,600,000
Govt. Securities	...	55,820,000	,, 7,000 000
Other do.	...	10,000,000	Inc. 1,400,000
Notes and Gold	...	29 200 000	,, 10,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 26 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...	..
,, to Continent	...	..
Futures at New York Mar.	...	22.64
,, ,, May	...	21 38
,, ,, July	...	20 51
Spot Cotton at New York	...	26 70
,, ,, Orleans	...	27.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	...	23.08
,, ,, May	...	21.60

New York, Jan 31st

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	27,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...	..
,, to Continent	...	..
Futures at New York Mar.	...	22.64
,, ,, May	...	21.71
,, ,, July	...	20.81
Spot Cotton at New York	...	26.96
,, ,, Orleans	...	27.80
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	...	23.57
,, ,, May	...	22.01

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan 30th.

Rentes 3 %	...	62 1/4
Best Silver Spot	...	Not received

Closing Tone of Silver:—

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	...	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	...	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	...	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	...	3 1/8
,, 7 day market loans	...	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	...	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	...	57½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	...	70½
Government Securities 3 %	...	61½
Rs. On London at Paris Francs	...	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 30th

3½ % 1925—1928	...	£83½
5 % 1925—1945	...	£99½
5 % ,,	...	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 30th.

WHEAT.

Trade quite all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat ... 80

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines
Wooden Lathes.
Darrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 200 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszpore usual bold in Bags ...	518
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) in Bags ...	560
Toria Rapeseed in Bags ...	515
Government prices are fixed for shipments made after the 31st January.	

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£106
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£87½
Copper Brazier	£132
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Spelter	39

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation West Lucca Crepe Jan.-Feb. ...	2/4½

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

In the local market during the past week we have had fluctuations in Fully Good Broach April-May between Rs. 575 and Rs. 605. Though changes of about Rs. 10 occurred almost daily the undertone was better. On Saturday last the variations were from Rs. 575 to Rs. 588, and on Monday from Rs. 585 to Rs. 596. On Tuesday the price fluctuated between Rs. 585 and Rs. 595, and on Wednesday between Rs. 598 to Rs. 605. Yesterday the lowest was Rs. 585 and the highest Rs. 596, the market closing at Rs. 589. To-day the market opened at Rs. 582 the tone being again easier and declined to Rs. 577. Closing quotations were as under.

Our market is now more closely following New York advices, and that market shows an improvement of about 160 points from the lowest point lately touched. We are likely to see fluctuations in New York, but we are of opinion that we have seen bottom prices in that market for the present and that cotton has gone into stronger hands. The cost of production of cotton in America is still very high, and should the price of American cotton give way farmers will be inclined to plant cereals in place of cotton during the coming season. We are not disposed to take the pessimistic views which we hear expressed in some quarters as to the future of the local market. The actual stock of cotton in Bombay in all hands is large (approximately 950,000 bales) but the major part of this stock is in the hands of exporters and mills, and the *unsold stock* is by no means too large to handle, and holders are firm. So far shipments have been small as steamers have not been available, but matters are improving daily in this direction and from now onwards we are likely to see an increase in shipments both to Japan and Europe, which by April or May should be fairly large.

The business passing is chiefly in Fully Good Broach April-May and some large lines have changed hands, Japanese houses and bull speculators being buyers, and bear speculators and jobbers sellers. Business in Fully Good Bengal March has been difficult, and in Fine Oomras March very little has been done.

Ready cotton has been dull and the daily offtake poor. Mill buyers are not taking much interest in cotton, and for Japan the enquiry is small. At the same time holders are not pressing sales, and it is doubtful if much cotton could be obtained at the present level of prices. Any increase in the demand would put prices up. Arrivals of Broach cotton are about 65,000 bales to date, but the staple generally is poor and the bulk of the cotton would not pass in survey.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach ...	...	April, May	579
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ...	...	Maroa	441
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	...	,,	515

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 7TH Feb. 1919.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach ...	...	April-May	578
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ...	...	March	441
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	...	,,	515
Good M. G. Southerns ...	...	May-June	575

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	F. qe.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ...	457	447	432	417	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	450	442	426	414	,,
M.G. Khandesh ...	...	508	493	478	,,
M.G. Oomras No1	528	513	503	...	,,
M.G. Oomras No2	...	508	493	478	,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 6th February 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	8,827	76,693	136,886
Central India	7,806	41,420	77,202
Barsee and Nuggur ...	3,074	46,174	41,283
Hyderabad Gaorani ...	4,413	37,281	14,168
Berar	10,672	156,876	142,814
Central Provinces ...	8,849	85,877	28,156
Total Oomras...	45,141	455,464	390,470
Dholleras	1,874	24,877	57,497
Broach	11,110	65,138	1,51
Compta and Dharwar ...	1,145	46,741	69,068
Western & Northern ...	165	28,881	54,756
Bengals { N.W. Provinces	1,104	70,050	197,17
{ Rajputana ...	2,610	14,, 33	17,301
Sind, Punjab	16,598	194,,74	94,446
Coconada	81	3,325	10,469
Pegu	2	1,885	189
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ...	Nil	37,703	15,466
American	Nil	Nil	2
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	2	2,642	6,696
Total ...	80,158	952,923	912,569

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ...	—150°	at Rs.	10 14	0 per case
White Rose ...	—150°	,,	10 14	0 ,,
Chester ...	—75° Abel	,,	10 10	0 ,,
Dowser's ...	—78° ,,	,,	10 10	0 ,,
Monkey ...	—125° ,,	,,	10 5	0 ,,
Tiger ...	—125° ,,	,,	10 5	0 ,,
White Camana Case ...	—150°	,,	8 2	0 2 tins
Elephant tins ...	—150°	,,	8 2	0 ,,
Elephant Bulk ...	—150°	,,	6 6	0 8 Imp. gains.

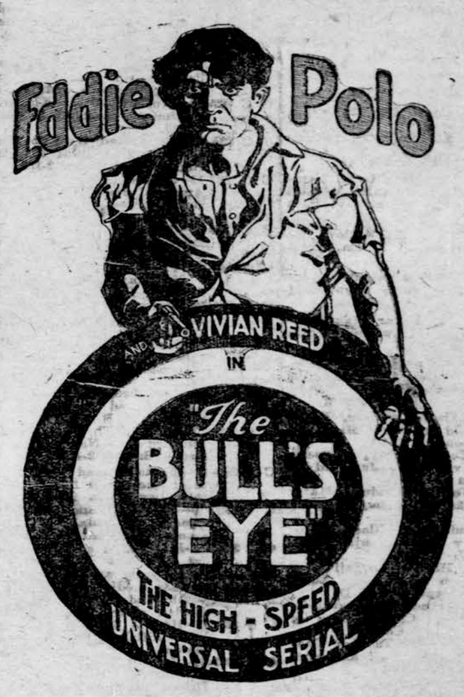
WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 7th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Ready (cash terms) Rs. as p.	Ready Delivery Rs. as p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80 ...	77 0 0	11 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80 ...	76 0 0	11 3 0

(Continued on page 6.)



IT COMMENCES TO-NIGHT!

THE FIRST INSTALMENT
OF THE HIGH-SPEED
UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

Do not fail to see

THE FIRST TWO EPISODES IN WHICH FEARLESS

EDDIE POLO

attacked by a murderous band of ruffians, who seek his life, battles the entire gang single-handed, a feat so thrilling as to make you grip your seat and your breath in amazement. Take the whole family and don't miss a single instalment.

ALSO

THE TWELFTH EPISODE OF THE MYSTERY SERIAL

WHO IS NUMBER ONE

in which

THE IDENTITY OF NUMBER ONE IS CLEARED UP

also

A RIPPING COMIC

Three Shows Nightly at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30

SEE IT AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Two Prize Shows on Saturdays & Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15

SEE IT AT

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

"Good Wine needs no Bush!"

If that good old maxim has come true anywhere, it is remarkably so in the case of the extraordinarily powerful Adventure-Romance Serial

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

This is its Fifth Week and, as you will easily understand, the Story enters on its most vitally interesting portion.

Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber as Miles Gaston and Betty Lee—no more sanguinary adversaries now, but loving sweethearts—are experiencing some hairbreadth escapades in a lighthouse and in a runaway locomotive.

That this stupendous Serial has caught the fancy of the Cinema-going Public of Bombay is a patent fact. Crowds of enthusiastic families have surged, during the past one month, in the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

and if you reckon yourself amongst those who have not had the good luck to see the previous Chapters, we assure you you need not despair. All the episodes are delineated independently of one another, and the Serial is so contrived that it never gets too late to begin.

Come this week—to-day if possible—and we promise you a thundering, exciting, exhilarating hour and a half.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comedy in the Programme.

Two Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

COLOURS AND CHEMICALS FOR Jute, Coir, Wool, Silk, Leather, Cotton, and other Industries.

Telephone: 3642 & 2331.

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66, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Also at Paris, London, Alexandria, Manchester.

20, Jehangir Street, MADRAS AND 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegram: "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

LAST NIGHT OF CURRENT SPLENDID PICTURES

A 6-reel All-British Photo-play:

"The Divine Gift."

Describing Humanity, Piety, Love Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in different episodes.

STARRING THE WELL-KNOWN ARTISTES: HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEARSLEY, GENRGE TULLY, EARNEST HENDRIE AND OTHERS.

Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST

To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Entire Change of Programme with a Grand "Ideal" Picture Play

"ASTHORE"

(in 6 Parts)

A beautiful Drama of love and the sea based on the famous song "ASTHORE" of which, at least two million copies have been sold, according to the Publishers.

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF **CULTURED TASTE.**

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

To-night

Brayant Washburn

IN A DELIGHTFUL COMEDY

"KIDDER & KO"

A Patheplay in 5 acts.

You remember Brayant Washburn in "21", This is even better.

PATHE GAZETTE

The best news film in the world.

TRANSPORT OF WOOD IN SWEDEN

Educational Pathe color.

SOMEWHERE IN TURKEY

Comic by Luke.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Time—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED.

Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-8 doz. Unday 4½ As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 88, Medows St. (Op. Taraporeval) Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

" Karachi Bazar	--	--	76	0	0	11 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	--	--	11	0	0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	--	--	11	0	0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	--	--	12	0	0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	--	--	13	0	0	13 8 0
" Thin	--	--	12	10	0	13 2 0
Toolseed White 55-15	--	--	100	0	0	-- --
" Gajar 75-25	--	--	95	0	0	-- --
" Gajar 50-50	--	--	80	0	0	-- --
" Black	--	--	85	0	0	-- --
Poppyseed, White	--	--	15	0	0	16 8 0
Sreesahm	--	--	95	0	0	-- --
Mowrassed	--	--	7	4	0	-- --
Barley	--	--	--	--		....
Castorseed	--	--	--	--		....
Forwards			Rs.	as.	p.	
Wheat April-May	--	--	9	10	0	
Linseed May	--	--	13	15	0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 7th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Bank Acceptance 8 m/s.	1 6 5/8
Fcs. Demand	152
Austrian Dollars	260
Hongkong	244
Shanghai	338
Japan	145/8
Singapore	154/8

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Gold has been steady with good business passing.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in this market are unchanged; Banks are keen buyers of T. T. as well as export bills.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D.D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 201-5.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-22, 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated. 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

There has been a shade steadier feeling to the market and rates of all scripts, cotton as well as Industrial, have hardened somewhat appreciably, the improvement being due, almost entirely, to the growing sentiment that the impending Profits Tax will eventually find a substantial modification. This has engendered a somewhat uncomfortable feeling among Bears, many of whom have evinced anxiety to cover sales. Beyond such covering transactions, there has been very little in the way of fresh business, the waiting game being the order of the day.

The attention of the Share Bazar has been focussed on the shape the Profits Tax Bill is going to take, and until a definite pronouncement is forthcoming, no change of importance or interest can be expected in the market.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Mandlowji 2,110. Nagpur 2,357/8. Fazal 717/8. Simplex 697/8. B. United 88½. Robinson 1,242/8. Sir Shapurji 101/4. Tata Def. 1,157/8. Tata Ord. 240. Swan 500.

FINANCE.

Money continues to be in fair demand. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 27 lakhs down. The Bank rates are unchanged.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

Indian	--	--	5 per cent	Apr 5, 1917
France	--	--	5 per cent	Aug 29, 1914
Germany	--	--	5 per cent	Dec 23, 1915
Russia	--	--	6 per cent	July 28, 1918
Italy	--	--	7 per cent	Nov 11, 1914
Netherlands	--	--	4½ per cent	July 1, 1918
Belgium	--	--	5 per cent	Aug 26, 1914
Austria-Hungary	--	--	6 per cent	April 10, 1914
Sweden	--	--	6½ per cent	Jan 31, 1918
Spain	--	--	4½ per cent	Oct 28, 1914
India { Bombay	--	--	7 per cent	Jan 16, 1919
India { Bengal (Calcutta)	--	--	7 per cent	Jan 16, 1919
India { Madras	--	--	8 per cent	Jan 21, 1919

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been quiet during the past week, and the demand has been very slack. Buyers have not in a mood to do any fresh business as the outlook has been uncertain. Clearances have also been on a small scale. Some pressure has been brought to bear on a few buyers to take delivery of the goods and such lots have moved off. Several other parcels, specially of Japanese Grey Shirtings, have been sold by public auction on account of the defaulting buyers and this has had a depressing effect on the market. The suits filed some time ago by merchants to recover losses from the defaulting buyers have been appearing in Courts. In some cases the full losses have not been recovered, owing to the goods not having been sold at the proper time. As in the case of recovering profits the rate ruling on the sixth day after the sale is taken as the basis, in the same manner the rate ruling on the due date has to be the basis for calculation of loss, and if the goods are not sold at that rate, the seller has to bear the loss caused by any further depreciation in the market due to such delay, unless the buyer has requested the seller in writing to put off the sale.

High priced goods remaining unsold in the upcountry districts are finding their way back to our market. Cholera and influenza have also been raging in Calcutta and other places.

The Manchester Market has been easier, but fresh business has not been worked. The market will have to settle down before anything can be done either by the merchants or the importing firms. American cotton has been steadily going down. On 4th September 1918 Mid American spot cotton was 25.88d. and now it is fluctuating between 17 and 18d., but the quotation for April futures is nearly 18d., which is an indication of market anticipations. It is likely that the rate of freight will be further reduced. On the other hand the increase in the wages of the mill operatives has to be taken into consideration.

GREYS.

In Manchester Grey Shirtings there has been a slightly better tone owing to the scarcity of stocks of well-known styles. Red End Shirtings have advanced by four to eight annas per piece. A fair improvement has been noticeable in 44 inches by 88½ yards Gold End Shirtings. Dewhurst "BB" Shirtings have appreciated in value by a rupee per piece.

Japanese Grey Shirtings have been depressed owing to poor demand as well as sales by public auction, and values have undergone a reduction of one to two rupees per price in some qualities. In sheeting the prices have advanced by twelve annas per piece. Japanese Shirtings have made their way in our market in the absence of Manchester cloths of some well known makes, but it cannot be said that they have made a firm footing here, as constant complaints are being heard that the cloths are not found durable and buyers will not touch them again if other makes are available. The appearance and the feel of Japanese clothes are no doubt good, but there is not enough strength in the yarns. Some merchants think that this is due to the yarns not being well twisted or owing to defective sizing. Present rates are double the normal prices though Rs. 8 per piece less than the highest rates touched.

Local Mill cloths have remained steady. Owing to the strike of mill-hands the production has been curtailed, but the consumption on the other hand has also been reduced due to the epidemic and famine. It is rumoured that the local mills have been anxious to sell goods ready as well as for forward delivery at lower rates but without finding buyers on the present state of the market.

WHITES.

There has not been much change in the position of white goods. Nainsooks have remained steady. White Mulls in 40 inches by 18 yards and 36 inches by 20 yards have advanced by two annas per piece, but 54 and 60 inches by 20 yards mulls under "6 lines" heading have declined by eight annas. White Shirtings have shewn a further reduction of a rupee per piece, the loss to dealers being from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per piece.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings—					
Ralli's Farl No. 2090	--	39×37½/8	--	17 12	0
" " 100000	--	45×37½/8	--	-- --	
Fleming's No. 1905	--	42×36	--	-- --	
Rates' No. 12838	--	41×37½/8	--	-- --	
Dewhurst's Rupee" No.5	--	38×38½	--	21 0	0
" "B.B.B."	--	36×36½	--	25 0	0
Grey Jaconets—					
Ralli's No 18	--	46×32	--	9 10	0
Grey Drills—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	--	29×64	--	22 0	0
Ralli's Mughal, No.455	--	26×38	--	17 0	0
White Shirtings—					
Liepman's No. 1566	--	32×42	--	28 0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	--	36×40	--	14 0	0
White Nainsooks—					
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	--	27×18	--	4 0	0
" No. 1900	--	27×18	--	4 0	0
" No. 8962 O T B	--	36×22	--	7 14	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	--	28×18	--	5 2	0
" " 50080	--	34×18	--	6 0	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	--	34×32	--	-- --	
Ritchie's 8500/4510 4522	--	28×18	--	4 2	0
White Mulls—					
Ralli's No. 3	--	41×18	--	-- --	
" 66	--	46×18	--	-- --	
" " 660	--	61×18	--	14 0	0
" " 6600	--	60×18	--	15 0	0
" " 88	--	58×20	--	9 0	0
" " 818	--	39×28	--	9 0	0
Ritchie's No. 975	--	60×18	--	-- --	
" " 615	--	60×18	--	8 0	0
" " 66699	--	60×18	--	7 0	0
" " 1360	--	27×18	--	4 0	0
Greaves' No. 5033	--	27×18	--	3 0	0
Graham's No. 880	--	36×18	--	6 0	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

				Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
No. 56666	--	--	--	44×36	--	18	0	0	
No. 100	--	--	--	--	--	21	8	0	
No. 800	--	--	--	--	--	21	0	0	
No 2088	--	--	--	--	--	23	0	0	
No. 820	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Nos. 2300/2808	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
No. 7300	--	--	--	--	--	10	0	0	
No. 8898	--	--	--	--	--	24	0	0	
No. 4100	--	--	--	--	--	22	0	0	
No. 6100	--	--	--	--	--	32	0	0	
No. 8000	--	--	--	36×36	--	--	--		
No. 666	--	--	--	--	--	18	0	0	
No. 121	--	--	--	39×36	--	--	--		
No. 191	--	--	--	36×36	--	--	--		
GREY SHEETINGS—									
"Dragons	--	--	--	36×36	--	16	0	0	
"O" Quality	--	--	--	36×36	--	14	12	0	
"Boodh Dev"	--	--	--	36×36	--	--	--		
GREY DRILLS—									
Elephant	--	--	--	29×60	--	24	0	0	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

We have to report further improvement in our market which ruled firm during the early part of the week and eased a little temporarily and prices for ready sugar have been advanced by six to ten annas per cent. all round. The demand from interior is good and clearances are very satisfactory. The s.s. Kingsmere loaded 2,100 tons. of Java Sugar for Marseilles. A fair amount of Mauritius Crystals have been sold ex. stock at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-12-0 Bazar terms. Karachi and Calcutta Markets are firm with higher prices. Java Market is firm and two steamers are expected for Bombay and Karachi. A good business has been done in White Javas for January-February shipment at 27-3s. to 27-9s. F. B. Harbour.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-10-0 to 21-0-0 eq. 28s. F. B. H. stocks 50,000 bags.
Brown Rs. 18-12-0 eq. 25s. F. B. H. stocks 5,000 bags.
Soft. Rs. 22-0-0 eq. 30s. F. B. H. stocks 2,000 bags.
Mauritius Crystals Rs. 19-10-0 to 20-12-0 stocks 375,000 bags.
Mauritius Syrups Rs. 19-0-0 to 19-8-0 stocks 8,300 bags.

STERLING TRANSFER ON LOCDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 6th February 1919:—

	Calcutta. £.	Bombay. £.	Madras. £.	Total. £.
Total amount of tenders received	Nil.	400,000	Nil.	400,000
Total amount accepted.	Nil.	400,000	Nil.	400,000

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

270-18—Shamrao M and H. Messrs Lowji Hemraj a firm v Messrs Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm, Captain and V. Part heard.

274-18—Payne and Co, Khatizabai widow and ors v Sorabji Hormusji Wadia, Sham M and H.

294-18—Jam R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Karson Ramji Kalyanwala, Payne and Co.

302-18—Man H M and Co, Merar Ramji v Pereshaw Shapurji Unwalla, Pandia and Co.

303-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Haji Gani Sumar a firm, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co.

311-18—Khandwalla and Co for pauper, Hanifalion widow and ors v Tai Mahomed Jamal, in person.

314-18—Ard H D and Co, Keoverji Jamsetji and Co a firm v Kanji Jaduji and Co a firm, Captain and V.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

584-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Valji Bhanji a firm, Mehta D and L.

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Daph F and D.

391-17—Kharas and Co, Gyanchand Sitaram a firm v The Marwari Coal Trading Co a firm, Ard H D and Co.

129-16—Payne and Co, Akberally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Capt and V, Payne and Co.

673-17—Ard H D and Co, Khursetji Jamsetji Sethna v Van Ranna Ellappa Balaram and anr, Pandia and Co.

1626-18—Dubash and Co, Chimanram Motilal a firm v Kedarnath Gambhirchand.

867-18—Dastur and Co, Narbheram Pragji a firm v Lakhmidas Nursey Thakur, Payne and Co.

377-18—Captain and V, Alimahomed Viribhai v Sha Nandlal Vraj Vallabhdas, Amin and Desai.

391-18—Dastur and Co, Narbheram Pragji a firm v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm, Amin and Desai.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1105-17—Payne and Co, Allibhai Mitha v Balchand Kandanmal a firm, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

975-18—Mal M R and Co, Tikamchand Nemtchand and ors v Laduram Pirchand and ors.

1914-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v Messrs A P K Fakirmahomed and Brothers.

LONG CAUSES.

1398-17—Pandia and Co, Sha Korsi Meghraj Sha Malsey Pacharia and ors, Dik M and K, Patell and Ez.

80-18—Chit M and K, Charles Sebastian D'Souza v Peter Marshall D'Souza and anr, Pandia and Co.

349-18—Surveyor and Co for a pauper, Bai Laxumibai v Ramkrishna Gopal Kan, Amin and D.

367-18—Payne and Co, Messrs Dilsizian Freres a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

868-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Morarji a firm v Messrs D Satyadhyan a firm, Meh D and L.

292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm Mer K and Co.

355-18—Bhimji and Co, Khimchand Issardas a firm v Khairudin Ranglahi a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

1053-14—Mulla and M, Mata J and M, Govindji Harrey and ors v Ratanbai widow and anr, Rus and G, Moti and D.

1223-15—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Hirji v Ratanbai widow and ors, Rus and G, Moti and D, Mulla and M.

613-17—Mer K and Co, Amulakchand Bhurchand v Valabhdas Bulakhidas, Moti and D.

1032-18—Vachha and Co, Nagarmal Jainarayen v Biharilal Beniprasad a firm, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
CHAMBER MATTERS FOd DISPOSAL (ATTORNEYS)

Vachha and Co, Callianji Udhavji v Panjabi Gopinath Ramsaran a firm, 13-1-19.

C C 259-19—Mulla and M, Pirojsha Sorabji Gazdar v Jugshibhai Vishram and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch. 27-1-19.

C C 265-19—Bhimji and Co, Gokardas Devji a firm v Maneckji Jethabhai a firm, 27-1-19.

C C 278-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Messrs Shamaldas Manilal a firm v Messrs Hunsraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co. 28-1-19.

C C 274-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Gopalji Gangji a firm v Esmailji Gulamali, 28-1-19.

C C 275-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Gopalji Gangji a firm v Messrs Gandabhai Vadilal a firm, Khandvalla and Co. 28-1-19.

C C 267-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Mafatlal Gulabbhai and Co a firm v Magani D Vengatesan and ors, Bhai K and G. 30-1-19.

C C 293-19—Bhai K and G, Lachminaraven Bhawaniram v Ambalal Bhugwandas a firm, 30-1-19.

C C 294-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Murarji v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm, Shroff and D, 301-19.

C C 295-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Murarji v Missri A K Premchand and Co a firm, Jamshedji R and D, 30-1-19.

C C 303-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Murarji v Hunsraj Amarchand, 30-1-19.

C C Mulla and M, Basprabhappa Ghatnath a firm v Kasturchand Manchand a firm, 30-1-19.

311-19—Mulla and M, Mahomed Seanja Ganim v Kassam Chaker and anr, Smetham B and Co, J O 30-1-19.

C C 291-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Edulji Sorabji and Co a firm v Messrs Hansraj Amarchand a firm, 31-1-19.

C C 320-19—Malvi M R and Co, Laxaminaraven Gangadhar a firm v Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, 31-1-19.

C C 282-19—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Balmakund Cahndanmal a firm v Gokuldas Trikumji, Mehta D and L, 31-1-19.

C C 624-19—Jamshedji R and D, Messrs Chaganlal Dulabhdas and Co a firm v Sha Kastoorchan Sankalchand a firm Amin and D, 31-1-19.

606-18—Johangir and Seervai, Ebrahim Mulla Shamsuddin a firm v Mahomedbhai Abdulalli Patheria, Mehta D and L, 2-2-19.

C C 813-19—Vachha and C, Messrs Bhagwandas Bhau a firm v Messrs Ambalal Bhagwandas a firm, 2-2-19.

C C 625-19—Mulla and M, Kharsandas Hirji a firm v Jumabhai Kallianji a firm, 6-2-19.

C C 865-19—Shroff and D, Vithaldas Motiram Gapte v Chandulal Manilal a firm, Bhimji and Co. 5-2-19.

C C 687-19—Mehta D and L, Jeshtaram and Amratlal Jivanlal a firm v Dayabhai Buurabhai a firm, Motichand and D, 5-2-19.

C C 839-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Gordhandas Ishwardas v Govindram Vallabhram a firm v Khandvalla and Co. 3-2-19.

C C 840-19—Payne and Co, Bursain Kessoulal v Nanchand Gulabchand and Co a firm, M B Chothia, 3-2-19.

C C 841-19—Merwanji K and Co, Jamnadas Hurprasad a firm v Narotamdas Hargovandas a firm, 3-2-19.

C C 842-19—Madhowji K and Ch, Nensey Naranda and anr v Messrs Bhulaji Bharmal a firm, Ragh N and Co, 3-2-19.

C C 857-19—Jamshedji R and D, Adamalli Allibhoy and Co a firm v D S Fraser and Co, M B Chothia, 3-2-19.

C C 859-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Gordhandas Ishwardas v Narotamdas Hurgowandas a firm, 4-2-19.

C C 866-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Messrs Narotam Devidas a firm, 4-2-19.

C C 862-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hargovandas Chaganlal a firm v Messrs Gandabhai Vadilal a firm, 4-2-19.

C C 864-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Laloobhai Chaganlal, Khandvalla and Co. 4-2-19.

C C 865 19—Jamshedji R and D, Balubhai Moolchand v Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, 4-2-19.

C C 866-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Juthabhai Samaldas, 4-2-19.

C C 869-19—Jamshedji R and D, Vithaldas Thakoredas vAyub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, 4-2-19.

C C 870-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Doshi Purshotam Makanji and Co a firm v Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co, 4-2-19.

C C 871-19—Jamshedji R and D, Ramkissondas Gopaldas Khatri v Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, 4-2-19.

C C 867-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v A M Noorbhoy Satranjiwalla, Payne and Co, 4-2-19.

C C 877-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Madon Gopal Ramjidas, Judah and S, 4-2-19.

C C 1825-18—G B Pandya, Chaturbhai Roberbhai Patel v Messrs Hiril Bheegwandas a firm, Mehta D and L, 5-2-19.

C C 1826-18—G B Pandya, Chaturbhai Roberbhai Patel v Messrs Ramkissondas Babulal a firm, Mulji and Th, 5-2-19.

LIST B (COUNCIL)

1020-18—Bhimji and Co, Jamnabai widow v Gangaram Hariram and anr, Ragh N and Co, N C Dalal, J O 21-1-19.

225-19—Merwanji K and Co, Mulji Chautrbhuj v Dhunjishaw Peetonji Nanavati, Shamrao M and H, J O 24-1-19.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Messrs Haji Cassum, Shroff and D, J O 28-1-19.

133-17—Mirza M and M, Ramchandra Hari Dwarkaji Thakur v Bhikibhi and ors, Manilal and K, Madhowji K and Ch, M V Gokhale, 3-2-19.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Damji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D, 4-2-19.

995-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Oonkarji, Malvi M R and Co, 4-2-19.

1747-18—Purnanand and Co, Jamnadas Haridas a firm v Santlal Mangalsen a firm, Mehta D and L, 4-2-19.

1520-18—Dubash and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rahiman and anr and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Vaccha and Co, Dastur and Co. 4-2-19.

44-18—Malvi M R and Co, Bharmal Shripal a firm v Nursey Korsi, Ardeshir H D and Co, 4-2-19.

1619-18—Mirza M and M, Joofri bin Abdul Rahim and anr v Ayshabibi and ors, Dikshit M and K. 5-2-19.

225-19—Wadia G and Co, Mulji Chaturbhuj v Dhanjishaw Peetonji Nanavati Merwanji K and Co, Sham M and H, 6-2-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

1663-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bilasirai Laxminarayan v Chhaganlal Bhaidas, Hiralal Th and Co, Part heard.

1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.

1320-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1699-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Thacker Raghunathdas Deoraj a firm v N F Ardesir and Co a firm, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1679-17—Edg G W and Co, Lakhamichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gabruchand Kacharachand and ors, Mehta D and L

1082-17—Rustomji and G, Ismailbhai Virji v. Virji Nanji.

1353-16—Malvi M R & Co., Shivratandas Pragdas and ors v. Bhimabai and anr, Mulla and M.

171-18—Patell and Ez., Ramji Keshavji v. Pundlick Rowji and anr, D J Mantri.

526-17—Bhaishanker K & G, The Poona Bank Limited v. Jamnadas Harakhji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

192-18—Shroff and D, Messrs. Lalji Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v. Messrs. Bhimjibhai Fulchand a firm, Mehta D and L.

193-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Maganlal Kallianji v. Jamnadas Harakhji Sungvi & ors, Shamrao M & H.

211-18—Hiralal T & Co., Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh v. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Payne and Co.

224-18—Smetham B & Co., Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v. Waghia Wasudeo and ors, Jehangir M & S, Khandwala and Co.

1154-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas v Messrs B G Gorie and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

95-18—Tyabji D and Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Nanji Soonderji, Mulla and M.

1331-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaca N and Co.

The total subscription to the Central Indian Relief Fund up to 31st November 1918 was Rs. 1.55 64.000. Interest upon sums placed at first deposit amounting to about Rs. 10.45.000 bringing the total income to Rs. 1.66.09 000. The expenditure up to the same date amounted to Rs. 87,82,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6.

S. S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon, Jan. 27.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The I. B. P. Co.'s steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons. Captain T. A. Goodbody, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 7.

S. S. Clan Lindsay. Daird, Liverpool via Cochin.
S. S. Lightning, Gran, Busrah, etc.
S. S. Lhasa, Tury, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Kenkon Maru No. 3, Okuba, Christmas Island (near Java).
S. S. Tosan Maru, Yamamoto, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tenshin Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Merkara for London, etc.
Steamer Hwakun for Suez.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Tury, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kenkon Maru No. 3:—The Japan Line steamer Kenkon Maru No. 3, 3,256 tons, Captain K. Okuba, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Christmas Island (near Java), with ballast.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tosan Maru, 2,834 tons, Captain T. Yamamoto, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin with the homeward mails of the 1st instant arrived Aden at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 7th February, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
PRINCES DOCK.					
A	Yoreppa Maru	2218	Kobe	15-2-19	N Y Kaisha
D & E	Tosa Maru	2563	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
F	Tenshin Maru	8479	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
M	Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F	M & Co
N	Palitana	1934	Busrah	N F	M & Co
P	Sukeiyu Maru	8176	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha
30 ton Crane	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kaveri	555	Bhawnagar	8-2-19	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	849	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Ponnai	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Barbaric	2481	Calcutta	11-2-19	M (Nalsons & Co's Shipping Agency)
2	Kingsmere	8525	Marseilles	N F	W A Graham & Co
4	Faneuil	2126	Colombo	N F	M M & Co
7	Sofala	8436	N F	N F	M M & Co
8	Malabar	1903	Malabar	9-2-19	J Finlay & Co
12	Koranna	2257	Colombo	N F	W A Graham & Co
16	Shankar	1718	Suez	N F	F & S
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
E2	Ellora	2567	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Devasha	4746	N F	N F	M & Co
5	Vasava	1957	N F	N F	M & Co
6	Pyrenee	1976	N F	N F	D R I M
7	Mentara	5119	London	21-2-19	M M & Co
8	City of Baroda	8308	Liverpool	8-2-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Chakdina	3033	8 days	1-2-19	M & Co
10	City of Sparta	3440	N F	N F	D R I M
10	Sandakan	1111	Busra	7-2-19	D R I M
1	City of Marseilles	5289	Liverpool via Karachi	12-2-19	K Nixon & Co
1	Che rata	3602	London	8-2-19	M & Co
13	Talma	1400	Busra	8-2-19	M I M
14	Sapona	1833	Busrah	N F	M I M
Jetty End	Loyalty	3082	N F	N F	T S Shapurji
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Hwakhun	1115	N F	N F	James Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co
	Jeddah	2933	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Khosrou	3780	10 days	8-2-19	T Morrison & Co
	Lidwana	3460	China	11-2-19	M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S. S. City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—45,500 cwts. rape seed, 5,000 cwts. ground nuts, Sassoon and Co.; 288 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 217 bales wool, The Bombay Company, Ltd.; 52 bales goat hair, Cox's Shipping Agency; 200 bales wool, Bhavan Harbham; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd.

S. S. Chakrata for London:—15 bales sheep skins, M. Hadker; 15 cases opium, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S. S. Kingsmere for Marseilles:—700 cwts. mustard seed, A. Durst; 76 bales goat and sheep skins, Osman Hassan and Co.; 12,000 cwts. masoor, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 40½ cwts. gum katheria, 5 cwts. gum ammonia, P. Jaithabhoy; 1,700 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.; 800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 302 bales cotton, H. Suraynal and Co.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

S. S. Shinryu Maru for Nagasaki:—800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,100 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Yoroppa Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; 300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Tenshin Maru for Hongkong:—551 cwts. sharkfins, H. M. Haiee; 100 bales cotton grey twist, C. Nowroji and Co.; 150 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races. First Day: Mahaluxmi Race Course. First Race starts at 3-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerita, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.
Previous Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

ERULKAR—On the 7th of February 1919, at Kazrani Building, New Nagpada Road, Bombay, to Esther Flora, wife of Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Bar.-at-Law, a daughter.

DEATH.

DIVEKAR—On the 3rd February 1919, at Kazrani Building New Nagpada Road, Bombay, Esther bai, widow of the late Mr. David Haeem Divekar, Pleader, and grandmother of Dr. A. S. Erulkar and Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Bar-at-law. Deeply mourned.

BAND AT BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Ry. Battn. (I.D.F.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Waleott, at Bombay Races this afternoon from 2.30 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND,

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st F. S. Gn. Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this (Saturday) evening at 6 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the total attendance of different nationalities in January was 823, males being 631 and 192 females.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly Divine service in the local Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSIONS.

We have been asked to announce that the late Mr. G. C. Whitworth who took a deep interest in the welfare and education of the depressed classes has left by his will a sum of Rs. 2,000 in aid of the funds of the Bombay Branch of the D. C. Mission.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

To-morrow a lecture will be delivered on "Starvation of the Poor" by Mr. M. Solomon the hon. general secretary, at the Institution's premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A special general meeting of the members will be held on Saturday, the 15th of February, 1919, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road.

LECTURE ON CHOLERA,

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay, public lecture on "Cholera and the epidemics" will be delivered by Mr. Govind Amrit Vaidya, in Rangary's chawls, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON STRIKE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay Mr. R. K. Shirodker, will lecture on "Strikes and when to strike" to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Settlement.

A FAMINE MEETING.

A public meeting of the Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug, under the presidentship of H. H. Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Rajaeyeshwarshaam to consider the question of famine in the country, at 4 p.m. to-day and at 5 p.m. (B. T.) to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams of domestic nature in plain English or French to members of Allied forces in Turkey in Europe can now be accepted *via* Eastern at one rupee four annas a word. They should be addressed to P. E. R. A. in Turkey in Europe, whence they will be distributed to destination.

CHOLERA AND CLEANLINESS.

Under the auspices of the S. S League Temperance Club, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr L. B. Nayak, on "Cholera and Cleanliness" on Sunday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Temperance Hall, Dongre's Building, New Foras Road.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association, a meeting will be held to discuss the Hon. Mr. Patel's Inter-caste Marriages Bill, to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Association Hall. Messrs. V. R. Sirur and G. P. Murdeshwar, Rao Bahadur Taimaki and Mr. R. S. Padbidir will be among the speakers.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League, open-air sports for the benefit of the labourer-students attending Seven Night Schools will be held on Sunday between 4 and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Municipal Recreation Ground, New Nagpada.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga Bandar Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. this evening. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

The great Mystery-Adventure serial, which is proving such a great success at present at the Cinema Precious, enters its fifth week to-day. The famous couple Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber are carrying off the audiences along with them, and the almost supernatural pranks played by the Mystery Ship and its mysterious owner, seem to have caught on the people's fancy. The two new episodes this week are even more engrossing than before.

IMPERIAL.

A perfectly delightful comedy called "Kidder & Ko" and the featuring Brayant Washburn is to be screened by the Imperial to-night. Mr. Brayant Washburn, a new Pathe star, has lately been seen in another Pathe Comedy entitled "Twenty-One" and when it is said that "Kidder & Ko" is one better—it is saying a lot indeed. The story deals with the son of a stern old man who has been good for nothing until he puts up a rival business to his father and wins at the end. The programme includes an educational scenic, latest Pathe Gazette, and a Comic by Luke.

THE WEST-END CINEMA.

The great picture billed for their forthcoming two-weeks programme by the West-End Cinema—"My Four Years in Germany"—is indeed a film that can be called class-production. It deals with all the events that happened right in the knowledge of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin at the time when Germany had declared war against Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia Belgium and other smaller Powers. The interputations on the screen of some of Mr. Gerard's now world-famous book are indeed forceful enough to convince even the most hopeless pro-Germans. It is a remarkable film—rich in historical settings, and wonderfully accurate in details. All the arch-conspirators are there—all enacting their respective rolls in the drama of the most heartless fiendish conspiracy that was concoted against civilisation and against mankind.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

MAJOR RANDALL FINED Rs. 20.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Inspector Sykes charged Major Randall with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Kirk-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

The Magistrate said that after inspection of the place where the collision had occurred he was satisfied that the accused was on the wrong side of the road. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20.

HINDU UNION CLUB.

The first two lectures in the Hemanta Vyakhyar Mala series under the auspices of the above Club will be delivered in Marathi at 6 p.m. at the Students' Brotherhood premises, Dr. Prabhaker's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, when all are cordially invited to attend.

(1) Saturday 8th February: R. G. Pradhan, on "The necessity of new Incarnation" Pro. P. K. Telang will preside.

(2) Sunday 9th February: Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, on "Some aspects of Mr. Patel's Bill", when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The suggestion of your correspondent (A. Student) appearing in to-day's issue of your valued paper deserves support from every quarter

Between 9-30 and 10 o'clock in the morning people of Kurla have at their disposal three local trains but Sion is denied this facility and has only two, one at 9-43 and the other at 10-30 a.m. Both of these trains are invariably overcrowded and the students have to travel by the latter one as there is no other convenient train for them. The sight at Dadar Station when this train arrives is pitiable to behold. The young students, who are anxious to get out before the train restarts are hustled about to a very great extent by their elder office brothers, who are just as anxious to get in and avoid being left behind. It is a surprise how more accidents do not occur as several students (mere children) are seen daily leaving the train after it is in motion. It is thought that a special train should be provided for students.

I should like to know whether the members of the various associations, who recently met at the General Traffic Manager's Office on the 15th ultimo, have thought of this question at all. If not, their policy is nothing but selfish as they have only sought for their own comforts by trying to reserve a train or two for them alone at the office going time.

It is high time now to bring this long felt want to the notice of the Railway Authorities who intend making some important changes in the Suburban Service from the 1st proximo else this request of the students will be too late.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Sion, 6th February 1919.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

CONTROLLER'S NOTIFICATION.

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grains mentioned below for the week beginning 5th February, 1919:—

RICE (OLD CROP).

	Wholesale per bag of 168 lbs. Rs.	Retail per pylee. Rs.
Cargo Rice (16 Parts),	11-14-0	0-7-9
Big Mill Special	13-3-0	0-7-9
Small Mill	13-12-0	0-8-0
S. Q.	14-6-0	0-8-4
Mill Sugandhi	15-5-0	0-9-

RICE (NEW CROP).

	Rs.	Rs
Big Mill Special	12-13-0	0-7
Small Mill	13-1-0	0-7-
S: Q.	13-5-0	0-7
Mill Sugandhi	13-14-6	Not yet available 0-8-

WHEAT.

	Rs.	Rs.
Choice Glossy or Sharbati	77-12-0	Per candy of 27 mds., 0-9 or 6¾ ewts.
Choice White Karachi	72-6-0	Do. 0-8-

GRAM.

	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mixed	59-0-0	Do. 0-7

All rice in the City of Bombay is under control and if complaints are received from the public regarding higher prices charged by merchants necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

In giving our forecast for the big races which begin to-day, we would like to remind our readers of certain factors which ought to guide their selections. One of these is the chances of Calcutta horses which generally do not do well here after a season in Calcutta. Calcutta forms ought not to influence backers here.

In the Innovation Plate which is a 6-furlong event we give the best chance to LLANGEINOR who will run well with this weight, TAGAMOR is a sure second and POIGNANT wil place third.

For the Importers' Plate we like
ROYAL AMBITION 1
SCREAMER 2
BRIGHT BIRD 3

For the Fort Plate we like
ADELAIDE II 1
SAUNTERER 2
CLAIM A 3

The Broome Plate
ARLES 1
PEACH MELBA 2
DOLLET 3

The Tom Le Mesurier will prove a gift for
KHUNDIL 1
FOUR ACES 2
DIAMOND KING 3
Fluke Warminster.

The Dealers' Plate
RED CROSS 1
DARTMOOR 2
COLLINGWOOD 3
Fluke Red Prince.

The Bombay City Plate
OROS will be hard to beat.
CALDER VALE 2
THUNDER 3

HERE AND NOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I doubt whether the discussion about the Delhi Congress is altogether wise, since such controversies have the trick of getting acrimonious and personal: but since Mrs. Besant has invited discussion, one man's opinion, if honestly held, is as good as that of another.

The question of provincial autonomy does not reach the heart of the matter and it is as well to face the truth in view of future misunderstanding and recrimination. Opinion in the country is growing so rapidly that the tests and demands of 1916 and 1917 are as obsolete as the flood. When the Congress-League Scheme was defined, very few people were bold enough to face Responsible Government as the only practical alternative to the present system, and public opinion had necessarily to be familiarised with the idea of transitory arrangement of half-way house between autocracy and liberty. The Congress-League Scheme was the result. India in the exercise of her self-determination (a posthumous phrase) defined her "irreducible minimum." It was really in the nature of a bargain which if accepted by the Government within a reasonable time would have bound us. Fortunately for the ultimate cause of Responsible Government, Mr. Montagu rejected it after a year and a half of strenuous agitation and invaluable political education. The year and a half saw the conception of a Ministry which could be turned out by an Indian Provincial Legislature, brought well within the range of practical politics. As soon as Mr. Montagu released us from the Congress-League Scheme by rejecting it, public opinion has fallen back naturally on the thing for which it had got ready in the meanwhile—Provincial Autonomy. But I submit we cannot stop there. The idea of running side by side in India two types of Governments—one series responsible to the provincial electorates and the supreme Government responsible to nobody at all, with no principle of solution or reconciliation—is too grotesque to be discussed anywhere outside India. Politicians who are capable of demanding the anarchy of Transferred and Reserved powers and gravely suggesting that it is an improvement on the present system, will be content with provincial autonomy—nobody else can. You can have two sanctions in politics—liberty or military force; you may have them in different States, but it is political incoherence and incapacity or unwillingness to think things out, to suppose that you can have both in the same State. The Lion and the Lamb lie down together in the millenium: if you try the experiment now, the lamb will soon be lying down—inside the lion. There is only one honest way out—there must be complete Responsible Government, both in the Central and Provincial Governments immediately. The idea of transitory schemes must be given up. Let us face the alternatives clearly—either we are ready for Responsible Governments or we are not. If we are, let us ask for it; if we are not let us drop all this talk. There is no third position unless imagined by Mr. Montagu or moderate politicians, English and Indian.

The sum of the matter is therefore this:—The Provincial and Central Legislatures elected on any franchise should have the power of breaking and making ministries. I should insist among other things as Mr. Gandhi does, that such ministries should have control of the man-power and the resources of the country. If anybody asks whether it would guarantee connection with Britain, I would answer that the grant of this form of Government to Canada and Australia has not jeopardised the suzerainty of England and a similar result would follow here. I am quite frank and admit that this final definition of India's demand may not be accepted even in Amritsar in December next, but I do not see any compelling reason why it should not be. There are the common enemies of sloth, doubt and cowardice always to fight, but I see no obstruction beyond them to the final demand. It is possible that Mr. Montagu may be able to pass through a Bill of his own; but that is a detail and right in the back ground, there will be the demand that India should have Home Rule *here and now*. In this Drama of Indian Constitutional agitation I often think of a parallell in the 18th century:—For Mrs. Besant read Madame Roland, and for Mr. C. R. Das (or is it Mr. Sathyamoorthy?), read Danton; with the analogue to Robespierre the picture will be complete, but the Indian Robespierre is still to find. Will Amritsar reveal him?—Yours, etc.,

G. JOSEPH.

Madura, Feb. 3.

BOMBAY MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE.

The situation of millhands' strike yesterday showed signs of improvement. On Thursday at least over a dozen mills were closed. Yesterday, however, strikers of about seven or eight mills resumed work. The men who are still holding out belong mostly to the mills of the Currimbhoy group which comprises six mills. Besides these six, five other mills situated in different localities also did not work. They were: The Union; the New Great Eastern; the Colaba Mills; and the two mills, (new and old) belonging to the David Mills Co., Ltd. Thus the number of mills that did not work yesterday was eleven.

In the New Great Eastern Mill where the men had made some disturbance on Thursday, about 100 to 150 men presented themselves at the gates yesterday morning. The management had decided beforehand not to run the mill, and they had kept the gate closed. The men soon after went away and the day passed off quietly. Our representative called on the manager who assured him that the damage done to the machinery was quite insignificant, and the machinery was quite in working order. It is understood that this morning they are going to keep the gates open and admit the men in for work, if they are disposed to resume work.

The operatives of both the mills (new and old) belonging to the David Mills Co. Ltd., situated at Carroll Road struck work since Thursday morning. The demand of the workers of both these mills was also the same—the getting of bonus at once or at least in a couple of days. Yesterday morning the men went to the mills. After working for some time they showed symptoms of uneasiness. The police were communicated with, and a posse of constables hurried to the scene. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police also went there. A squad of mounted police was also despatched to the spot. The men were asked to work quietly or walk out, and after some hesitation they decided to go out, and did so in batches about noon time. They did not return in the afternoon. Thus nothing serious happened in these mills.

Police and military pickets have been posted in front of the mills affected by the present strike.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AT JACOB'S CIRCLE.

Police Headquarters have once again been established at Jacob's Circle.

Some of the Presidency Magistrates have been attending the Headquarters in the morning, and are being relieved by Honorary Magistrates.

No serious breaches of peace took place yesterday, and the outlook seems to be better than what it was two days ago.

HIGH COURT FOR PUNJAB.

EDUCATIONAL AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held to-day, the Lieutenant Governor presiding, a resolution by Nawab Bahram Khan conveying to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Empress expression of respectful sympathy in the bereavement they sustained in the death of their youngest son Prince John was passed, all standing. His Honour then referred to the death of Mr. Currie and asked the Council to permit him to send on their behalf a message of sympathy to the members of the family of the deceased.

After interpellations, the Punjab Courts Act Amendment Bill was introduced and passed. The bill intended to supersede the present Chief Court and create a High Court of judicature in the Punjab. Other bills passed were the Punjab District Court Amendment Bill and Adulteration of Food Bill. A motion by Mr. Craik, that the Punjab Custom (power to contest) bill be circulated for opinion was carried by a majority. Consideration of the report of the select committee on the Punjab Compulsory Education Bill was postponed to the 7th instant.

Of the two resolutions by the Hon. Mr. Bakshi Sohan Lal, the first recommending henceforth not less than three-fourths of the educational expenditure of the local bodies be met from the provincial revenues was lost and the second that henceforth not less than three-fourths of the sanitation expenditure of the local bodies be met from the provincial revenues was withdrawn.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Received 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

MELBOURNE.—The Colonial Secretary has informed the Commonwealth Government that the Shipping Controller has allocated to Australia for February, March and April, 599,000 tons of general loading and 41,000 tons of refrigerated loading.

A Rangoon message says:—

The export maximum price ex-hopper of cargo rice sixteen parts has been fixed by the Government of India at Rs. 280 per hundred baskets of 72 pounds each.

BUREAUCRATIC OBSTINACY!

(Continued from page 9.)

speech as he had already spoken on the subject. He only wanted the votes to be taken on his motion which was accordingly done and the result was for the amendment, 21, against it, 34.

Mr. Chanda withdrew his amendment.

Sir William Vincent in moving the Bill he referred to a Select Committee's reviewed discussion. The motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee was put to the Council and carried.

Mr. Patel having asked for a division the House divided and carried.

Mr. Patel having asked for division the House divided and the result of voting was as follows:—For the motion 36, against it, 21.

The Bill was accordingly introduced and referred to the Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned till Monday the 10th instant.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir William Vincent replying to the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question regarding the memorial to Lord Willingdon said a Government servant may not without the previous sanction of the Local Government receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial presented to him, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honour, but the head of a Government may receive an address. No change in the rules is contemplated.

Sir William Vincent replying to the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question re. Indian representation on the Pace Conference said: "The attention of the Government has been drawn to the resolutions of the character mentioned. The Government of India do not propose to recommend to His Majesty's Government acceptance of the suggestion contained in them."

Sir William Vincent replying to the Hon Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul's question re. abandonment of the presidential procession at Delhi said:—"The Government of India have been informed that the proposed procession of the President of the Indian National Congress on his arrival in Delhi on the 25th December was abandoned because the local Reception Committee declared themselves unable to accept the route which the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police in the exercise of the responsibility vested in them by Sections 26 to 22 of the Police Act, 1861, were prepared to license. The Government are aware that some sections of Indian educated opinion have expressed dissatisfaction with the orders passed by the local authorities in the matter: but they are informed that other sections of the community hold the view that the District Magistrate acted rightly and properly in preferring a route on which there was no reasonable apprehension of a disturbance during the progress of the procession to the route proposed by the reception committee which did not fulfil this condition. The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter."

The Commander-in-Chief replying to the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma's question re. military training of members of the Indian Defence Force at Trichinopoly said that in consideration of the useful service rendered by the Indian Defence Force general instructions were issued that for the remainder of the training year no further compulsory training should be demanded beyond the completion of musketry course and further that the attendance at the camp should be voluntary. In pursuance of this decision the compulsory training of the Indian Branch of the Indian Defence Force (non-university) was also suspended. Orders have been issued to General Officers commanding divisions that there is no objection to the continuance of the training provided that the attendance at such training is voluntary.

Sir James Meston replying to the Hon. Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul's question re. encashment of currency notes said:—"The demand for rupees continues unabated and it is only by working the mints to their utmost capacity that our liability for the encashment of notes at the seven currency offices is being met. Actually over 8 crores of rupees were coined at the mints in the month of December alone. It is expected that the value of the silver purchased by Government during the current year will be approximately 60 crores of rupees. From these figures I hope that the Hon. Member will appreciate that we are doing all that is humanly possible to meet the insatiable appetite of the country for coin. What, if any, further action can be taken is a matter now engaging our anxious attention."

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my view the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill does not come in the way of Hindu religion proper; it simply asks for the safeguard that the children of inter-caste marriages shall not suffer in the eye of law. Why should law-courts penalise those who are already punished by castes and customs? Are the so-called pioneers of Hindu religion not awakened to their sense of duty in spite of their age and experience of evil results due to defective systems of Hindu marriage? Looking to gradual physical degeneration of Hindu community, why should the customs allowing early marriages not bealtogether abolished? Why is it that female education is practically *nil* in our community? Is it not pitiable that many talented girls lament their lot because their parents are forced to hand them over to some dregs of their castes? Are the principles of morality rightly observed in those castes or sub-castes in which young girls are married to some over-ripe hoary-headed gentry?

I appeal to every young man of the Hindu community to gratefully accept this boon for the uplift of Hindu community.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. BHAYANI.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON STRIKE SITUATION.

VERY BAD CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

The strike situation in London is much worse with the railing out of Locomotive engineers. The Southwestern Railway is practically at standstill, while London, Brighton and the South Coast is utterly disorganised. These railways serve the most populous suburbs of Greater London and since the tube strike they have constituted the only way by which hundreds of thousands have reached their business in the Metropolis.

The cause of this strike is the interpretation of the eight hours' day agreement. The Union claims that meal times were intended to be included, but the Government denies this. Only a proportion of engine drivers are members of Locomotive Engineers' Union the remainder who belong to the Railwaymen's Union have hitherto not struck except at Plymouth.

The London Electrical Trades Union called out men to-night, but it is not believed that the effects of this strike will be so serious as the Union threatened.

Various companies supplying London with electricity hope to be able to carry on at least partially.

The situation regarding tubes and in Belfast and Glasgow is unchanged.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE WITH SIR A. STANLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

Railwaymen's representatives to-day, had a Conference with the President of the Board of Trade. The latter made a certain offer which the former are discussing to-night and are meeting. Sir Albert Stanley again to-morrow.

One delegate thought that an early amicable settlement could be arranged.

COMMUNISTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA.

PROCLAIMED BY BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

Reuter learns that the Bolsheviks have proclaimed a communistic republic of Lithuania and white Ruthenia as federal part of the Soviet republic.

EMPIRE'S WAR DEBTS.

POOLING NOT FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 8.

The "Times" says Sir Thomas Watt's proposal for the pooling of the Empire's war debts is not much favoured in financial circles in the city. It is argued that the scheme is inconsistent with the principle of autonomy on which the Empire is founded and the result would be to dull the sense of responsibility of the peoples of the Empire to see that these debts are properly discharged. If a member of the pool failed to fulfil its obligations, the result might be unpleasant for the other members of the pool.

It is suggested that floating debt of the Dominions might be guaranteed by the Imperial Government in order to enable it to be funded on easy terms and that this arrangement would be preferable to the pooling scheme.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

NEW YORK.—Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey have agreed to contest the World's Heavyweight Championship on July 4th. The fight will not exceed forty pounds. Willard will receive 1,00,000 and Dempsey 27,500 dollars.

VICTORIA OWNERS' GRIEVANCES

COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT THEN FORMED.

A general meeting of the Victoria Owners' Association was held last night at 9.30 p.m., at Bhindi Bazar under the presidency of Mr. Laxmiram Ranchhodbhai to consider the difficulties caused to them by the ways of the Veternary department. About one thousand members were present and many speeches were delivered. Then Molvi Abdul Rahakhan proposed and Mr. Ibrahim Jamal seconded that a committee consisting of the following members to represent their grievances be formed:—

Messrs. Narandas Karsondas, Laxmiram Ranchhodbhai, Javdin Haji Pirmahomed, Daud Haji Gojaria, Ibrahim Haj Mahomed Gojaria, Ibrahim Rajmahomed Gojaria, Valkhanji Maradia, Ali Jiva Badra, Ibrahim Jamal Dhuka, Kari Mahomed Jina Maradia, Aliji Jina Bodra, Karimamed Jina Maradia and Raj Mahomed Fata Moradia.

The motion was unanimously carried and a vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

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AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 8th February, 1919.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council now in session have, on account of the subjects under consideration, become a matter of painful interest to the people of the country. There was already a general feeling of anxiety and suspense abroad about the happenings in the Council, which has deepened on account of the discursive and non-commital character of the speech of the Viceroy. His Excellency covered a wide range of topics, but on the subject of repression he spoke with a degree of brevity and reserve. In his speech of forty-five minutes, the question of repression does not seem to have occupied more than three minutes, which he ended with the laconic remark—"I can only commend these Bills to your very earnest and careful consideration." Remembering the composition of the body to whose earnest and careful consideration, the question was commended, the public has felt the absence of reassuring comments in the speech of the Viceroy. Leaving the course of the Rowlatt Bills to itself for the moment, we would like to review the salient points in the address which, as we said, embraced a large variety of topics. There was, of course, an acknowledgment of the war services of India, which, whether from the standpoint of men or money or of material, is a record of great credit. His Excellency did not profess to speak exhaustively of the contributions of India, and it is a subject which in all its details cannot yet be summed up. The burden of the last two years has been particularly heavy, in fact, heavy beyond the actual capacity of the country, the weight of which has, in its economic results, still fully to be felt by the toiling millions. The results of world-emancipation were not discussed by the Viceroy and little was said about the expectations of the country in connection with the sacrifices of the people. There was a reference to the question of primary education, about which it is sufficient to remark that the duty of imparting education is an all-India problem which cannot be fully solved without facing it as a responsibility of the Central Government, much as the latter may speak approvingly about the progress of some provincial Governments. An Imperial grant of 30 lakhs for the purpose of training teachers and improving their pay is only a flea-bite. Unless the Government of India take up the question of universal primary education in a spirit of resoluteness and liberality, no real beginning can be made. The Report of the Industrial Commission came for a passing reference which was, in the nature of it, over approving and uncritical. We wish something more definite were said about the actual organisation of the services under contemplation, the conditions of their usefulness in indigenous development and the supreme consideration of the Indian fiscal policy. The influenza epidemic is a world-wide visitation while the famine conditions in India are in their degree a peculiar affliction in this country. A full statement about the situation and the remedies will be made by Sir Claude Hill. The Viceroy expressed appreciation of the good work of the Food Controller, but the latter has not yet succeeded in rescuing the country from the muddle into which the business of transport and the checking of prices have fallen.

The brevity with which all these and other important subjects were treated by his Excellency has probably to be explained by the larger theme of the bureaucracy—beneficed and unbeneficed—and their prospects in India. While questions affecting the lives of millions, such as famine, epidemics, and illiteracy, were disposed of, as it were, by a gesture, the future of vested interests, official and non-official, was argued at great length. "We regard it as a libel on the Indian Civil Service as a body to say that they have resisted or will resist the policy announced last August" said Lord Chelmsford in the Reform Report, adding that "they have welcomed it because no one knew better than they knew how badly a declaration was needed and *they will carry out with determination the policy laid down for them.*" The long apology delivered in the Council is, however, proof of the implacable opposition of the I. C. S. both as regards the declaration and the policy. There was not a word in deprecation of the various Civil Service Soviets in the country and their demonstration to intimidate the promoters of reform. It was a step secretly manipulated but happily disclosed, and was against the etiquette and discipline of their Service. If this course resulted in apologetic explanation from the Viceroy and not public censure, it must prove refreshing to the mutinous signatories of the disgraceful manifesto. After praising the sacrifices and altruistic spirit of the various Services and sympathising with their distress on account of "high prices," the Viceroy gave to them certain assurances about their tenure and emoluments. "The Services were sent to India by Parliament, not as the executive agents of a popular Government in India, but to administer the country under the official Government of India," said his Excellency, before laying down two doubtful propositions about them. If by the term "*official* Gvernment of India," the Viceroy meant the bureaucratic structure of the Government, and so derived his assurances, there is nothing more than a polemical play of words. The Services are sent to India to obey not a Government of India "official" in composition, but merely Government established by law. Their sole duty is to satisfy themselves that the Government they serve is constitutionally established by Parliament. If Parliament chooses to remodel the Government of the country, it does not affect the duty or the business or the loyalty of the paid Services in the least. His Excellency is making a mistake in interpreting the grievance of the Services as primarily a thing of salary and larger remuneration. The Madras memorial says: "One important factor in the position and influence hitherto held by the Civilian will disappear and his role will be merely to execute a policy." Beside this complaint we shall place Lord Chelmsford's dictum "Ministers must administer and the permanent Services must execute." The claim of the Civilian does not accord with the maxim of Lord Chelmsford and hence it is going the wrong way about to "protect" him against "inexperienced and possibly hostile Ministers." To dictate and to rule is their simple aim, in spite of all the polite periphrasis of their language. However, Lord Chelmsford's peace-offering to the Civilian gods emphasises the degradation in office meant for the unfortunate Minister in the Report. The Minister is to be part of the Executive Government but not of the Executive Council, and has to hold his departments on unequal terms and with the residue of money left for him. The incongruity of thus duplicating Government to the disadvantage of the Minister has been brought into greater relief by Lord Chelmsford when he says that the Services could always depend upon the triple defence of the Governor, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The Minister is expected to control departments, but is to have no authority over the Civilian officers under him—rather a puerile status. If the Minister is not in status and authority equal to the members of the Executive Council, he will be helpless against the truculence of his subordinates. Very few will have faith in the success of such a constitution.

European business concerns, it would seem, are to be guaranteed against provincial taxation, though they are to have representation. A rigid rule granting such immunity is wrong and unheard-of, and marks the surrender by the Viceroy of a great principle. The pretence that the Government of India will control such taxation amounts to nothing, when we remember the autocracy of the Government of India even as proposed in the Reform Report. The consent of Europeans to reforms is on the whole sought to be obtained at too great a price, but these material concessions, so anomalous in their character, show the labyrinth of fantastic compromises which the reforms, according to Lord Chelmsford, threatens to be.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

It is a truism often forgotten that, in the secular dispensation of things, the righteousness of a cause is not in itself a guarantee of its success. The guarantee lies in those who uphold it—in their numerical strength and, much more, in the stuff of which they are made and the manner in which they acquit themselves of the responsibility, the greatness of which is in proportion to the importance of the cause. The truism has found its complete demonstration not merely in the war of arms that has just ended, but also in the war of negotiation that has now begun. Nothing was simpler than to say that the world should be safe for democracy. Nothing was more self-evident. But the most terrible war that humanity has seen was needed to *make* it so. And that war would not have ended as happily as it has, had it not been for the steadfastness, courage and sacrifice of those who fought for the righteous cause. Again, the war having been won, nothing may seem easier than to say that the world will *remain* safe for democracy. But it is not so. The same steadfastness, courage and sacrifice are demanded of those, who advocated the cause, in the settlements of Peace before this consummation is reached. Their task will have been done only when the world *is made* really safe for democracy. The people of India, in common with those of the rest of the world, have to contribute their share in the accomplishment of this task. Thanks to their national misfortune, their immediate duty in this behalf resolves itself into this, that they should carry on the struggle for national emancipation—for self-determination. That is to be their contribution, in the present and in the immediate future, towards *keeping* the world safe for democracy. That is the cause which they have to uphold and whether their triumph comes soon or late will depend on the steadfastness, courage and the spirit of sacrifice which they bring to bear in the advocacy of the cause. The difficulties in the path are many, not the least of which is that, thanks to causes that need not be mentioned, the workers in the cause, though daily growing in number, are few. In every country, the Press has been and is a potent instrument in the hands of workers in all causes. In countries like India, still struggling for freedom, it is doubly so. But in India organs of public opinion, which contain in themselves the guarantee of the success of the cause of the country's self-realization, are too few. That would be a sufficient reason to welcome "The Independent," the new organ of India's public opinion. But the principal reason why we welcome "The Independent", in a spirit of deep thankfulness no less than of heartfelt pleasure, is its policy or, rather, the personality of its Editor. The invaluable experience, the rare accomplishments and, above all, the burning patriotism of Mr. Syud Hossain is a guarantee that "The Independent" will not merely be itself a great, vigorous and uncompromising champion of India's cause but it will also be a constant source of strength and, what is more valuable, of stimulus to other workers in the cause. This conviction, we have no doubt, we share with the people of India who will always follow the splendid career of service to the country, which awaits "The Independent," with goodwill and pride.

Notes of the Day.

The Old Germany.

That Germany's responsibility for the war has been confessed by Eisener, head of the Bavarian Government, is not a matter of surprise, in view of the documentary evidence, which the Bavarian Government possesses. Kautsky, the German Independent Socialist, declared that the documents proved Germany's guilt and that, consequently, Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that France attacked first, was a lie. Doctor Adler, the German Majority Socialist, made a declaration that the war was due to the imperialist policy of the old German Government. All this has given the lie direct to the Junkers who would not admit their responsibility and always insisted on claiming that the war was forced upon them. The fixing of the responsibility has been referred to a special commission and its findings, of course, will be based on this palpable and evident fact that the world was involved in a monstrous struggle for over four years by the criminal lunacy of Germany's militarist masters. How the crime is to be expiated by Germany is full of interest and it rests with those who are settling the reconstruction of the world to decide in tune with the enlightenment born of the world's terrible trial.

What Does France Want?

Has France no belief in the League of Nations? She adheres to the Secret Treaty giving her Syria, Lesser Armenia and Cilicia. Her contention is that these are century old rights of France in Syria. It is difficult to make out what these ancient rights are beyond the shadowy claims of rulers of France revived from time to time to have control over Palestine and the Holy Places. To probe French diplomacy still further, Mehmet Ali, Khedive of Egypt, laid a claim to Syria as a price of some assistance given to Turkey. But this claim was not admitted by Turkey and also by England, then pro-Turkish. France, however, secretly supported Mehmet Ali. Afterwards Mehmet Ali gave up his pretensions. Does France argue that the old mantle of Mehmet Ali has fallen on her shoulders? What becomes of the dreams of the Arab State? The "Nation" says, and rightly, that without Syria the Arabian State would be a barbarous desert. French claims over Syria are not to the taste of Sherif Feisul also. He seems to complain that the leader of the Syrian deputation that recently waited upon the French authorities had been living out of Syria for the last forty years. Britain cannot speak because it is also to get something; the third partner would be Italy and now a fourth one is peeping in, Greece. In the arrangement with France to which she wants to stick, there is no mention of Armenia and Palestine. The best solution would be to renounce all these territorial ambitions and create autonomous States and maintain the integrity of Turkey. In this way alone international rivalry can be effectively stopped and international amity brought about.

President Wilson's Solution.

President Wilson speaking at the French Chamber of deputies explained the situation in a clear-cut way. He said that people in all parts of the world have come to realise their comradeship in freedom. There are no doubt some unanswered and threatening questions and France is the party immediately threatened, unless adequate steps are taken to ward off the danger. Now what should be the remedies? According to the old standard favoured by France herself, balance of power, conscription and secret treaties will have to be resorted to. No doubt, as President Wilson said, if France must stand alone she must be constantly armed. But does she stand alone? If France arms other nations also will have to arm and the mad race for armaments would begin again.

The Only Way.

As President Wilson said, in the past Governments dealt with one another forgetting the peoples behind their back. Very often the people fell victims to the ambitions of the rulers. The way required is not then the way of the old diplomacy. If every nation is assured that the whole world will run to its succour if its liberties are threatened, it will not arm itself against the world, as it has to do now in the absence of such a guarantee. If the League takes upon itself the duty of the vindication of liberties neither France nor any other nation need enter into the devious ways of old diplomacy and embark upon costly schemes of armaments crushing the country under their weight. It is clear that there must be some check to armaments and the only way which can be adopted with safety is the formation of the League. A definite plan regarding the constitution of the League is likely to be taken in hand early. The plan adopted by the Peace Conference regarding the German colonies especially requires that the League should be established without delay.

A Retrograde Proposal.

At its meeting on Thursday the Bombay Municipal Corporation resolved to ask for its representation on the Provincial and Supreme Councils under the Reforms Scheme. The Elections Committee of the Corporation, in their report, laid stress on the important interests represented in the Corporation which, it was deemed necessary, should be afforded representation on the enlarged Councils. The grounds put forward by the Corporation are unconvincing, apart from the fact that they involve a departure from the sound principle of direct representation recognised in the Reforms Report. With enlarged franchise all interests will properly be represented in the Councils and even if they are not, the proper remedy is to ensure the adequate widening of the franchise and not to go about asking for indirect representation. The city of Bombay will, of course, have representation adequate in proportion to its importance. The new Councils will include members who may also be members of the Corporation. The city [illegible] will certainly be in a position to deal with any questions affecting the city. We extremely regret that a corporation which is proud of being "the model institution" in the country, should set a bad example of adhering to a retrograde principle.

A Matter for Redress.

We are receiving a large number of letters from students who have left Bombay on account of the epidemic, in which they complain about their difficulties under the rule which allows Principals to continue their work and permits all who so choose to absent themselves from their classes. Those who fled to their homes in the districts are absent by compulsion, but it is to be taken for granted that they have received the instruction given in their absence. One of our correspondents says that the plight of the P. E. students of the Elphinstone College is particularly unhappy and gives vent to his feelings thus: "I do not understand why the cruel heads turn a deaf ear to the voice of these suffering ones. They want us to be crushed down by their torturous bureaucracy. What will they gain by this? Nothing but my and my brothers' curses." These are very warm words, but the arrangements made by the Syndicate in this connection need alterations.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon. Lady Lloyd and party left Viceregal Lodge on Thursday afternoon.

BUREAUCRATIC OBSTINACY!

COUNTRY'S VOICE UNHEEDED.

COERCIVE LEGISLATION PROCEEDED WITH.

EMERGENCY POWERS BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

PATEL'S AND BANERJEA'S AMENDMENTS LOST.

SOLID NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

LEGALITY OF MEASURE QUESTIONED.

COUNCIL'S JURISDICTION DISPUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

In the Imperial Legislative Council the discussion on Mr. Patel's amendment was continued yesterday and there was uniform non-official opposition to the proposed repressive measure. However, when votes were taken Mr. Patel's amendment was lost, 22 voting for and 35 against. Mr. Bannerjea then moved his resolution, which was also lost with 21 voting for and 34 against. Sir William Vincent then moved that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee, which was put to the Council and carried.

Speaking on Mr. V. J. Patel's motion for postponement of the consideration of the Rowlatt Bills the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that the Home Member had reminded the non-official members of their responsibilities and that they would be judged by their action with regard to this Bill. The speaker protested against the manner in which the Government had acted in this instance. It invested the executive with extra-judicial powers to deal with the liberties of His Majesty's subjects. It was usual for a bill to be published in the Gazettes for opinion, in this case that the usual practice had been departed from. If the bill had been published in the Gazettes and opinions invited such opinions would have been before the Council, but no such thing was done in this case. The rules ordinarily provided that the Select Committee should report within three months of its introduction, the Home Member owed it to the Council to explain why the committee was required to report before that time. Was it fair to enact such measures without giving the public proper opportunity to express their opinion? He had no sympathy with sedition and he hated anarchical outrages; when the Defence of India Act was passed the non-official members in a body supported it. He quoted Lord Hardinge and Sir Reginald Craddock to show that the act was a measure required to deal with a peculiar situation. Now the non-official members were asked to support the proposal to make it a permanent legislation. He was emphatic that no case had been made out for such action. He accepted most of the facts as stated by the Rowlatt Committee but could not accept their conclusions. They had not placed before the public the evidence on which their conclusions were based; that was hardly satisfactory. It was possible that the public would have arrived at a different conclusion on the evidence which was before the committee.

ANARCHICAL MOVEMENT DEAD.

According to the Committees' report the anarchical movement was practically dead in Poona were it first broke out and had not taken root in the United Provinces, they were of opinion that Behar was but slightly affected and the Central Province was not troubled for about eight years. Regarding Madras the Committee arrived at the conclusion that since the trial of the Tinnevelly offenders, Madras was practically free from outrages and there was no indigenous movement in the Punjab. The anarchical movement was imported from outside by persons who were dissatisfied with the treatment that had been accorded to them outside India. The operation of the rules framed under the Defence of India Act effectively rooted out the evil in the Punjab and many offenders had since been released. The Committee showed no reason for perpetuating the measure in the Punjab. In Bengal there was no revolutionary crime before 1905. The Universities' Act created misunderstanding between the people and the Government and the partition of Bengal was responsible for an unprecedented ferment. Out of evil evil arose. The prosecutions and punishments drove some youngmen to unconstitutional paths which every sane man deplored. When the partition was set aside some of its evil effect remained behind. The war was at an end and with it German plots in India. It was natural to suppose that evils arising out of the war situation would not recur. Then he referred to the Reforms report, where cases of dissatisfaction had been noticed, and said that these were economic, social, and political, causes of unrest. There was poverty, there was very little devotion, the treatment of Indians by Europeans was not what it should have been, the state of things that Indian political leaders wanted to change was not changed, all these generated unrest among impressionable youngmen. The responsibility for this unrest did not rest with the youngmen alone but also with the Government. It was necessary to remove the root causes of discontent. The Defence of India Act is in force and no new measure need be enforced especially, at the present time.

Continuing Pandit Malaviya said that in one part of their report the Rowlatt Committee suggested that the advice about Legislation should be taken from the law officers of the Crown and asked whether Government had done this.

Sir George Lowndes said, no reference was made to the law officers of the Crown and the Governor-General in Council was competent to legislate whether they should have done so that was a different matter.

In the course of further remarks Pandit Malaviya suggested that according to the rules the Council should adjourn till to-morrow as he would take some time more to finish.

Sir George Lowndes, Vice-President, who presided during the temporary absence of the Viceroy from the Council chamber ruled that the Council should proceed and asked Pandit Malaviya to continue.

Continuing Pandit Malaviya said, the passing of the measure would lead the outside world to think that India was seething with discontent. He next entered into a detailed examination of some of the findings of the Rowlatt Committee.

Pandit Malaviya had spoken for exactly one hour and forty minutes when Mr Mudiman rose to point out that on such occasion like the present the general principles of the bill were to be discussed and it was not necessary to dwell on details as the speaker was doing, which was generally reserved for the Select Committee.

His Excellency endorsed his view and said the speaker was abusing the patience of the Council.

Pandit Malaviya said he would conclude if his Excellency wanted, but he was entitled to put forward every reason that he could against the bill.

The President said he could proceed.

Pandit Malaviya continuing dwelt on the provisions of the bill and criticised them in detail. He spoke for two hours and ten minutes and concluded appealing that the bill should be entirely dropped

Mr. R. Iyengar speaking next wondered how a Government with liberal traditions could think of enacting such a law and asked whether there was any such paralled in any civilised country in the world.

The discussion was not concluded when the Council rose at six and adjourned till to-morrow.

SIR V. LOVETT'S CHALLENGE.

Sir Verney Lovett in supporting the Bill asked if the people had really understood what the issue was and grasped the facts. In his opinion they had not. He would endeavour to explain the issue and he appealed to the hon. members to explain it to their constituents. For, after all, they were there because they led and not because they followed, however they might be bombarded with telegrams. The issue was, "Was Government to take legislative measures or not to cope with blood-thirsty crime and sedition and to protect from its hideous effects its subjects and loyal citizens?" He ventured to remind the hon. members that law did not cease to be law because it was supplanted in the light of bitter and tragic experience. They were told that the report outraged the ideals of British fair-play, but on the Committee they were not all British. They had two Indians, men of great legal experience and sturdy independence from whom they parted with the greatest respect. He was of opinion that the report violated neither British nor Indian ideals of fair-play. It was clear from the Home Member's speech and the speech of Sir Henry Wheeler in the Bengal Legislative Council that the Committee was right that revolutionaries not only existed but that they intended to renew the villainous work when opportunity offered itself. Even now they were invited and encouraged by newspaper articles and sympathetic speeches which were unfortunately too common. Did past experience show that the speeches and articles produced no effect? Mr. Bannerjea had urged that the Bill had violated the principle that conciliation should precede coercion. He asked if it had in fact not done so. Continuing, the speaker said the hon. members had asked the Council to delay the measure but from their speeches it was clear that their real objections were for the Bills themselves. They had heard much about young innocent boys, about those fallible High Court Judges, but what about persons to be protected from these revolutionaries' attacks? Not one speaker had considered them at all. They too were God's creatures and they were also generally Indians. The fate of these poor victims seemed to him to deserve little more than conventional regrets from the members of this Council. They were told that the movement would disappear before political concessions. He would point out that its spirit burned with racial hatred and spurned political concessions. The criminals were comparatively few but their facilities were great, their organisation and activities widespread, and their designs furthered all along by the absence of persistent non-official opposition. He commanded to all of them the speech of the Indian patriot, the late Mr. Gokhale, delivered in Bombay before a gathering of students on 9th October 1919, and compared the attitude of the members with the nervous persons who on hearing the burglar in their bedroom felt themselves safe by drawing the blanket on their faces. The Government of India, he said, could not sit down and fiddle their thumbs as apparently the hon. members asked them to do because all judges and police were fallible; the executive, inhuman, and high officials, a truculent lot. Indian parents had the right to expect that Government would take as effective steps as possible to prevent revolutionaries from ruining their sons. It was due to the loyal police officers of the Crown both British and Indian, to the loyal landlords and to peasants. Should Government fail now to shield the homes of its loyal Indian subjects, would its own tree stand firm? It would not. It would greatly totter. He appealed to the non-official members to look at the facts; for, only by realising the facts could they feel truly.

MR. KHAPARDE.

Mr. Khaparde said no rose was without its thorn. The thorn of the Rowlatt Bill had begun to prick earlier before the rose of the Reform Scheme fully bloomed. At the Simla sessions of the Council he had brought in a motion suggesting that all action on the Rowlatt Committee's recommendations should be suspended till certain enquiries were made. As the Bill affected the question of allegiance he questioned the authority of the Council to consider it. He argued at length the legal position of the Council to pass the Bill and held that the Governor-General's Council had no jurisdiction. He quoted a passage from a petition by Sir John Siteons to the Privy Council on behalf of Mrs. Besant to illustrate his point.

Sir George Lowndes pointed out that the petition mentioned by Mr. Khaparde had been rejected by their Lordships of the Privy Council.

Mr. Khaparde: I don't know that. (Laughter).

He said if anarchical conspiracies remained unearthed the police and not the law was responsible. He had received no less than 29 telegrams of which 16 were from his constituency alone asking him to oppose the Bill. If this Bill was passed it would seriously curtail public liberty and endanger political life in the country. He characterised the measures as unwise and supported the amendment.

SIR G. CHITNAVIS.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis thought that the Bill cast an unmerited slur on the provinces where no anarchical conspirators existed and said that the time was most inopportune for the introduction of a measure like the one before the Council. He took exception to the hurry with which it was being attempted to pass the Bill into law as it precluded the possibility of a calm consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of the measure and as likely to leave behind it a legacy of evil more dangerous than the evil it was sought to eradicate. He therefore, supported the amendment to postpone the consideration of the measure.

MR. SHAFI ON UNWISDOM.

Mr. Shafi said considering all points of view he was convinced not that the Bill was unjustifiable, but it was unwise to bring it forward at this juncture. It would create unnecessary irritation but he made bold to say that morning the composition of the Rowlatt Committee and their findings could not be challenged. The Rowlatt Committee said that the revolutionary movement came into existence under peculiar circumstances and a particular law had put an end to it. India's loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the Empire had stood the trying test of the war. He supported Mr. Banerjea's recommendation that the Select Committee should report six weeks after the passing in Parliament of the Reform Bill to be introduced to give effect to the Montagu-Chelmsford report.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

The Raja of Mahmudabad said he would have supported the proclamation of martial law if he thought that was necessary and he gave an assurance to Government that he would support any measure for the maintenance of law and order. It would disfigure India's political life. The Bill would strengthen the hands of Lord Sydenham, Dr. Nair and members of the Round Table. He did not agree with the proposal that the Bill should be deferred; he urged for its absolute abandonment.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

MR. KRISHNA SAHAYE.

The Council reassembled after lunch at quarter past two. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

Mr. Krishna Sahaye resuming the discussion on Mr. Patel's amendment said, he was one of those who still believed that Government should not hurry with legislation of this kind. He asked why do things in such a haste as to refer the Bill to the Select Committee the same day it was introduced? The measure was subversive of the law of the land. There was not the slightest doubt that the Reform Scheme had produced a very soothing effect in the country but the Bill would irritate the country and give rise to a state of things which would cause incalculable harm. They wanted a very calm atmosphere to make the Reform successful. The Bill was not a temporary measure. If it was so it might have been possible for some of them to give their assent to it, but he could not be a party to the enactment of a permanent measure of this kind at the present moment.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy rose to enter his emphatic protest against the Bill which was sure to alienate a large number of people from the Government. Conciliation and not coercion would eradicate the evil of anarchism which was already well under control. This Council was the last Council under the old rules and it would be much better to delay the consideration of the Bill till a larger and more representative Legislative Assembly had come into existence. He would recommend if necessary an extension of the term of the Defence of India Act but felt unable to support the Bill.

RAJA RAMPAL SINGH

Raja Rampal Singh said the Bill had been already exhaustively dealt with and it would serve no useful purpose in repeating them. He would say that the Government had been well advised to bring forward such a measure at the present moment. The provisions of the Bill were a serious encroachment on the fundamental rights and liberties of the people. Was it politic, was it expedient, was it wise to bring in a measure of this kind when self-determination was in the air in every civilised country in the world? Would the Bill not cast a slur on the fair reputation of India?

MIR ASAD ALI.

Mr. Mir Asad Ali (Madras) fully associated himself with his colleagues in condemning the measure and appealed to the Viceroy to drop the measure altogether which was very dangerous in its character. If passed into law it would have serious consequences.

RAI SITANATH ROY.

Rai Sitanath Roy questioned the desirability of permanently placing on the statute book a drastic measure that would seriously interfere with personal liberty. They had supported the Defence of India Act as a temporary measure and he was sure that the time when the enactment of a permanent measure could be supported was over. He protested against rushing the Bill through a Council whose sands of life were fast running out and he failed to see the necessity for hurriedly enacting a permanent measure which would hurt India's sense of self-esteem and cast a slur on her loyalty and which would go to neutralise the high hopes raised by the reform proposals.

MR. B. N. SARMA.

Mr. B. N. Sarma said that he had a mandate from his constituency, thirteen members of the Madras Legislative Council to oppose the Bill, but he had tried his best to see if he could support it and found that he could not. The issue was, whether they would be satisfied with the rule of the executive which was practically a rule under military law. Had the Government considered the significance of their admission in introducing the Bill that their system of administration of justice had failed, that the bureaucratic system of rule had proved futile? He challenged the statement in the Rowlatt Committee about the position in Bengal prior to 1914 and attributed the low percentage of convictions to the inefficiency of the police. He advocated the creation of a special department like the Thuggee Department created to bring the Thugs to book and asked the Government to entrust the work, if necessary, to a representative assembly. Not having empowered the people to cooperate how could they now ask the people to surrender a most fundamental right, the right of personal liberty? The Government evidently wanted to invest their officers with terroristic powers to deal with terrorism. Such a proposal could only be made by a bureaucracy in whom love of power was ingrained. The Government commanded the allegiance of people because their administration of justice was considered pure. The moment that bond was removed he did not see any reason why the people would not say, "Let us have Swaraj." The Rowlatt Committee was never asked to advise Government about the means to combat the evil they enquired into. Why could not the Government put one or two non-official members of the Council on the Committee? The Government was not happy in their choice of members for the Committee. The Committee sat *in camera* and had to rely on *ex parte* evidence and people were justified in questioning their finding. Germany had been crushed and all fear of revolutionary movements was over. Under the circumstances should the Government reject the almost unanimous recommendation of the non-official members of the Council? If Government wanted powers to cope with the evils of anarchy let them have a permanent tribunal, but not place such a retrograde measure permanently on the Statute Book.

MR. MAZHAR UL-HAQUE.

Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque opposed the Bill and regretted his inability to prove their fitness to Self-Government as implied by the Home Member by accepting the Bill and thereby proving false to his country and betraying it. He contested that no case had been made out in favour of the Bill which was highly inopportune. Coercion had never succeeded in the world. He alluded to the history of Ireland and asked, if the Government had succeeded there. He knew the temper of his people. He had opportunities of moving with the highest and the lowest. He wished he could say the same of the Europeans in the Council. He say with a full sense of responsibility that the temper of the country was not sweet and the country would not put up with it.

SIR GEORGE LOWNDES.

Sir George Lowndes in supporting the Bill said, as representing the Government he admitted frankly that they had practically the whole opinion of non-official members against the Bill. One hon. member had asked them whether as Government they would pay no attention to their advice. The answer to that question could only be one if they were asked to surrender their judgment maturely come to on difficult questions of policy. It would be impossible for them to surrender their judgment even to the unanimous opinion of the non-official members. Now one fact had emerged from the debate and that was a very satisfactory one. The hon. members had admitted that the facts as found by the Rowlatt Committee were true. No one had attempted to deny the existence of anarchical and revolutionary conspiracies or to belittle the importance of their existence. The facts were fully admitted and they led to the conclusion that there was still existent in India an organisation of this description which they had managed to hold in restraint, by repressive measures, they might say if they liked, but which was still alive and would come in full activity. That was an inevitable conclusion from the facts found by the Committee and it was impossible for them to agree to the suggestion that further power of repression is not a necessary weapon in the hands of the Government. They had created a Commission of the highest possible character. They had asked an English judge of eminence and of the greatest reputation as a criminal lawyer to advise them. The Commission had advised them, and they as Government, must accept their advice. In fact they would stultify themselves if they did not. Which were they to hear, this Commission presided over by such an eminent judge, and upon by eminent Indian judges and unofficial Indians or un-official members of this Council?

GOVERNMENT'S CHOICE.

The Commission's recommendations were unanimous. Could they as a responsible Government refuse to follow their advice and accept the hon. members' statements here that they should not agree with the conclusions arrived at for eradicating the evil? The Government had made their choice and he thought as a member of the Government they had made the right choice—the only choice possible. The position irresistibly suggested itself to be was this: There was a sick man. He had tried all local doctors but they had failed to effect cure. He brought out a specialist from England and associated with him leading Indian doctors. Was the patient to follow their advice or was he to follow the advice of the folk round about to take sugar and water in ordinary things of life? Did any of them act like that? The eminent specialist advised an operation. Friends and neighbours said, "wait for six months." Was that the counsel the one which ordinary men of the world would accept and follow? The Government were acting on the lines of common sense in accepting the best opinion they could get. What had they on other side? Some hon. members had said, the remedy they were providing would be useless; it would only make matters worse. Here he was glad to see they had a difference of opinion among non-official members. He remembered Mr. Jinnah telling them very frankly from his experience that he did not deny that by the methods proposed they would get rid of the evil; but what practical remedy was put forward by any non-official member?

GOVERNMENT TO BE ARMED.

Continuing Sir George said:—Mr. Banerjea's suggestion was that they had powers under the Defence of India Act and they should use them; that they had the power to make ordinances and they should use that for six months; that they had regulation 3 of 1818 and they should use that. If it was a mandate it was mandate for repressive legislation of a far worse description than they were proposing. What was the other alternative? The members' policy could be summed up in the Asquithian "Wait and see." The Government did propose to wait and see but before that they wished to arm themselves. He would give an illustration of this. A burglar had broken into their house. He had robbed them; nay, he had gone further. They thought he might come again and they were therefore, waiting behind the door. Would they in that case wait without a weapon or would they arm themselves? That was what the Government proposed to do.

Then several members had spoken as if the measures were to be brought in force in India immediately. If that was the idea, he would say the members had not studied the Bill. The measures were to be brought into operation not by a wicked local Government, not by a wicked executive, but by the Governor-General in Council. They would come in operation if the burglar came again. He would further illustrate the matter. There was a poisonous snake and had killed their son. Would they in that case go on charming the snake with music and give it offerings that it might not come again? No; they would in the ordinary way of life kill the snake. That was what the Government was proposing to do.

Sir George then briefly referred to what he called an exaggerated view the hon. members had taken of the effects of the Bill, observing that they were led away more by their hearts than by their heads. They had another form of argument which took the form of threats of agitation. That was an argument to which no responsible or reasonable Government would give way. He ventured to think that agitation in India would be what politicians chose to make it.

GOVERNMENT'S POWER TO LEGISLATE.

Dealing with the question of the Government's power to legislate in the matter, Sir George said they were the same old arguments raised half a century ago in India and which had never found support in judicial benches in the country. The point was raised even in England and carried to the House of Lords and the power of the Government was affirmed. Of late they had two very big cases in Patna and the ingenuity of every lawyer from Calcutta to Patna was used but with the same result. In his opinion there was no shadow of a doubt as to the Government's power to legislate in the matter. He also briefly referred to argument about the right of appeal being taken away and pointed out that until a very few years ago there was no right of appeal in England. He also reminded the members that even in India there was no appeal when a case was tried in the Sessions Court of High Court. Here they were providing for trial by three High Court Judges and therefore there was no necessity of the right of appeal. In conclusion, he said as a lawyer he had a hearty dislike to legislation of this kind and he should not have come into it and supported it whole-heartedly as he did now, unless he was absolutely satisfied about its necessity.

After conclusion of Mr. Sastri's speech which followed Pandit Malaviya suggested (at 4-30 p.m.) that under rule 3 the Council should now adjourn.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT LOST.

His Excellency the President said the Council would sit till the consideration of motion was finished. The Viceroy put Mr. Patel's amendment (that consideration of the Bill be deferred till six months have elapsed after the expiry of office of this Legislative Council) to the Council which was negatived by 22 voting for and 35 against it.

MR. BANERJEA'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The Viceroy next asked Mr. Bannerjea to move his amendment. Mr. Bannerjea said that he did not want to make another

(Continued on page 7.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION.

GENERAL AGREEMENT REACHED.

CZECHO-SLOVAK DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

A communiqué from Paris dated the 5th says the International Labour Legislation Commission met this afternoon and the general discussion of the British scheme was resumed and brought to a conclusion. A statement was also read on behalf of the American Federation of Labour.

A communiqué from Paris dated the 6th says the League of Nations Commission unanimously agreed that the representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland and Roumania should participate in its deliberations. The commission has already covered one-third of its task having discussed the articles dealing with the motives behind the formation of the league, the objects it will safeguard, the constitution of its chief organs and the qualifications for membership. While the Commission's decisions regarding the articles are provisional many apparent difficulties have been resolved and a general agreement reached on the principles underlying the whole draft. It is therefore expected that the remaining articles will be covered quickly.

NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

A telegram from Paris dated 5th says the demands of Czecho-Slovaks which the Suprem Allied Council heard to-day include, the formation of a state with a population of about thirteen millions generally within the ancient boundaries of the kingdom of Bohemia. The Czecho-Slovaks, therefore, claim the whole of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovak Silesia. They are also ready to adopt Ruthens dwelling on the left bank of the upper Tisza if the latter so desire and propose to join their territory to that of the Jugo-Slavs, thus the Germans would be definitely cut off from the orient and the new Slav states would have more soldarity as they would have points of contact with routes to the sea and Italy. The Czecho-Slovak Republic particularly demands internationalisation of the Danube. The Elbe and the Vistula and of Pressburg-Trieste-Fiume railway. Further, the Czecho-Slovaks contend that construction of a railway between Prague, Pilsen, Stuttgart, Strassburg and Paris would strike a blow at the old German control of communications with central Europe.

ALLIED COMMISSION ON REPARATION.

ASPECT OF CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Received 2 p.m., Feb. 7.

A Paris communique says that the Allied Commission on Reparation met under the chairmanship of M. Klotz and exchanged views regarding establishment of principles governing the rights of various nations represented to reparation for damages caused by the enemy. The delegations are submitting the memoranda to the Secretariat in this connection.

At a meeting of President Wilson, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated powers with the Japanese representatives it was decided to appoint a commission comprising two members each for France, Britain, Italy and the United States to examine the technical aspect of the question of a Czecho-Slovak Republic.

RUSSIA'S PEACE WITH THE ALLIES.

GOVERNMENT SOVIET ACCEPTS INVITATION TO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 2 p.m., Feb. 7.

PARIS. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Commissary has sent a wireless message stating that the Government Soviet accepts the invitation to the Prinkipo conference and is willing to make peace with the Allies.

CASE OF ARABS.

PRESENTED BY EMIR FEISUL TO GREAT POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

A communique from Paris states that the representatives of the Great Powers met this afternoon when Emir Feisul presented the case of the Arabs.

The International Labour Legislation Commission under the chairmanship of Gompers met to-day. The Commission commences a detailed examination of the draft of the convention. Two first articles of the draft were adopted.

ESTHONIANS OCCUPY LAKE PEIPUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communiqué says:—In the direction of Pskoff two enemy regiments supported by artillery and armoured cars attacked our positions. They were repulsed and forced to retire after violent fighting. We occupied Lake Peipus south a village taking 46 prisoners.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

GOVT. ARRANGEMENTS TO PROTECT CITIZENS.

HOTEL SERVANTS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The strikes in Belfast and on the Clyde appear to be nearing an end. The situation in the London Underground Railways remains unchanged. Hundreds of thousands of workers, male and female, were again compelled to trudge home to-night in sleet and snow. It is understood that the Government is to-day arranging to provide railways with army engineers capable of driving locomotives, should the threatened strike of locomotive engineers materialise. The Government has also taken steps to deal with the threat of the London electrical engineers to plunge the metropolis into darkness. The new Defence of Realm regulation is intended to protect the inhabitants against grave consequences attending the cutting off of the light supply. If this measure does not suffice, other steps will doubtless be taken.

Waiters and cooks in several West End restaurants and hotels continue striking for an eight hour day and the abolition of the system of pooling tips.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN LONDON.

THREAT TO PLUNGE LONDON INTO DARKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb 6.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., Feb. 7.

Trade Union Leaders are contemplating strong action dealing with the revolutionary movement which has led to unauthorised strikes. The lead is taken by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, whose Executive has suspended the Society's district committees in Belfast on the Clyde and in London, for violating the Society's 'rules, by participating in unauthorised strikes. Furthermore, the negotiating committee of the engineering and ship-building trades yesterday issued a manifesto to its members in Belfast, Glasgow and the North-east coast urging them to resume work immediately, pointing out that stoppages weaken the efficacy of Trade Unionism and impose unwarranted hardships on the loyal Trade Unionists, who are carrying out the decision of the ballot vote.

It is emphasised that the threat to plunge London into darkness was not made officially by the Electrical Trade Union but by the London District branches, not because they had any grievances but merely to demonstrate their resentment at the Government's refusal to intervene on the Clyde and in Belfast.

ANOTHER TRADE UNION.

Another Trade Union, the Electrical Power Engineers' Association passed a resolution that the above threat was a blow aimed at Government, and therefore called on the members who were skilled electricians to do their utmost to maintain the supply of electricity. The representatives of the Association conferred with the Board of Trade yesterday, and arrangements were made to supply unskilled labour to support the electricians and guards to protect workers.

A meeting of the Executive of the National Union of General Workers, of which the Clyde's President, Mr. Will Thorne is the Secretary passed a resolution, that while approving of the desire for shorter hours, the members should cooperate loyally with the officials of the Union in prosecution of the claims. The Executive of the Labour Party yesterday agreed to approach the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress with a view to holding a National Conference to consider the industrial unrest. Suspension by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of their London Committee results in the machinery of the threatened strike being handed over to shop stewards whose influence with the rank and file will be tested by the strength of the strike movement.

BELFAST STILL IN DARKNESS.

MEN EXPECTED TO AGREE TO CONDITIONS OF LORD PIRRIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Controller of Merchant Shipping Construction, Lord Pirrie, met the Belfast Strike Committee, stipulated for immediate restoration of public services of tramways, gas and electricity and suggested immediate resumption of work, pending the settlement upon the condition that men worked a fifty-four hour week, but were paid in addition for the time worked over forty-seven hours. Lord Pirrie proposed resumption of the meeting on February 6th if the men agreed, and subsequently the men notified that they would meet Lord Pirrie on February 6th. Consequently, he assumes that the men will agree to the conditions but Belfast is still in darkness to-night.

LONDON RAILWAYS' DISPUTE SETTLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The London Railways' dispute has been satisfactorily settled.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

The first issue of the "Independent", a daily morning paper in Allahabad under the editorship of Mr. Syud Hossain, made its appearance on Wednesday. The following is the editorial, which appears in that issue, defining the policy of the paper:—

It is an old convention which prescribes that new journalistic ventures should make their first appearance on a note of apology. We, however, feel ourselves singularly devoid of this emotion. Apology, indeed, might have been called for if "The Independent" had failed to come into existence. In the first place, India as a whole labours under a notorious dearth of capable organs of public opinion,—a disability which has already wrought grave mischief to her national interests,—and every attempt to mitigate the affliction would, manifestly, be abundantly justified. In the second place it was fully time that the systematic and cynical misrepresentation of the views and sentiments of the people of these Provinces, and Upper India generally, which has been a feature of recent political discussion, came to an end. That public opinion should not be properly and faithfully represented is bad enough, but when it is sought to be misrepresented, the community concerned cannot tolerate the outrage indefinitely without laying itself open to the charge of unpardonable supineness. But the *raison d'etre* of "The Independent" is something infinitely bigger than the meeting of a provincial desideratum. It will be the organ of the Indian democracy in a sense in which very few journals that have yet been published in this country could claim to be, for the Indian democracy of to-day is a more real, more aspiring, more complete entity than ever before. It will be the function of "The Independent" to uphold the slogan of Indian Nationalism: it will claim for India the right of self-determination as well as strive for her national self-realization. This two-fold purpose postulates the defining of our attitude respectively towards the Government and towards the Indian nation.

Faithfully representing the all but universal sentiment of the Indian people, "The Independent" will be loyal to the British Crown: in other words, and equally faithfully interpreting the overwhelming sense of the nation, we will be all for maintaining the British connection and working out the destiny of India within the scheme of the British Commonwealth, in accordance with those principles of liberty and decency which are the very soul of British traditions and British institutions. The political faith we have outlined involves that the "loyalty" which "The Independent" will inculcate and foster must have its roots in reasoned conviction—in the intellectual acceptance of the people, not in their moral collapse. The "loyalty," in short, will be to the British Crown and the British connection—not to the British Bureaucracy. The Indian people are out to have done with bureaucracy—be it alien or indigenous—as the system of Government in this country. "The Independent," therefore will be no respector of the bureaucrat *qua* bureaucrat. It will refuse to invest the species with any such sacrosanctity as is spelt by the constitutional fiction that "the King can do no wrong." The bureaucrat is not the King: he *can* do wrong, and must suffer, with the rest of mankind, the usual and salutary chastisement for his frailty. There is the more need to emphasize this position as the bureaucracy in India has shown itself constitutionally incapable of apprehending the principle involved. It has persisted in confounding loyalty to the King and devotion to the Throne with subservience to itself. That is not a delusion to be encouraged. The fallacy lies in a not sufficiently clear realization of the *role*. The medium of governance is essentially an agency, and its *personnel* intermediaries: neither is the Sovereign. That is the inalienable constitutional position under British law, and British officials in India must abide by it. British rule in India cannot very well be made to rest upon a basis of non-criticism of British officials. They are the servants of the public, and to criticise them, their actions and their methods, in relation to their public duties, is not to be "disloyal": it is to fulfil a necessary duty of Birtish Citizenship. That is the incontrovertible constitutional position, and the true doctrine on this subject was laid down many years ago by Jeremy Bentham in the following terms:

"But so far is it from being true that a man's aversion or contempt for the hands by which the powers of government, or even for the system under which they are exercised, is a proof of his aversion or contempt towards gvernment itself, that even in proportion to the strength of that aversion or contempt it is a proof of the opposite affection. What, in consequence of such contempt or aversion, he wishes for is not that there be no hands at all to exercise these powers, but that the hands may be better regulated; not that those powers should not be exercised at all, but that they should be better exercised; not that in the exercise of them no rules at all should be pursued but that the rules by which they are exereised should be a better set of rules."

India wants that the hands that exercise the powers of Government in this country shall be "better regulated," that the powers shall be "better exercised," and that in the exercise of them "a better set of rules" shall be enforced. All the three requisites are summed up in the demand of the Indian nation for Self-Government. That alone will ensure the introduction of a "better set of rules" in the Government of this country—in other words, a more right and more righteous *principle* of Government; that alone will ensure that the powers of Government shall be "better exercised," that alone will ensure "the better regulation" of the hands that exercise those powers. In a word, the Government of India must be made duly and fully responsible to the people of India: it should be Government of the people by the people for the people. British co-operation is one thing; the perpetuation of the domination of the British bureaucracy another. There need be no confusion in respect of that distinction, as there can be no compromise on the fundamental issue which it involves.

Believing in the principle of national freedom, "The Independent" will strive to build up and consolidate national unity—a unity broad-based upon understanding, upon mutual sympathy and tolerance, upon community not merely of ideals or interests but of aim and outlook. We will not countenance any sham unity purchased at the cost of sacrificing national interest or surrendering principles that we believe to be basic. "The Independent" will not be afraid of political differences, because honest disagreement is a sign and essential condition of healthy and vigorous national life. While tolerating, therefore, every species of honest doubt, we shall deal faithfully with traitorous truculence or timid flunkeyism—phenomena painfully familiar in India. "The Independent" will expose and attack corruption and ineptitude whenever and wherever they may be found. In this matter we shall be found to concede no more immunity to officialdom than to any other class of workers in the public interest. To sum up, then, what we stand for is Home Rule for India: that the Indian, as a citizen of the British Commonwealth, shall come into his own; that, above all, the century-old tradition of India's racial subordination, economic serfdom and commercial exploitation shall come to an end in practice as it has already been officially abandoned in theory. It will be part of our basic policy to urge that the Indian shall walk with his head erect, like the rest of his fellow-subjects, both at home and abroad, and "The Independent" will be the uncompromising foe of all the forces,—political, commercial or racial,—which make for a perpetuation of his present demoralised, devitalised and disinherited condition. *Bande Mataram!*

NEW DEFENCE OF REALM REGULATION.

WHY IT IS JUSTIFIABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that the new Defence of Realm regulation is amply justified because the threatened cutting off of electricity is a deliberate blow aimed at the authority of Government and the Trade Unions and therefore the Government has either to beat the movement or go under. Furthermore, the regulation is justified by the provision in the Gas and Water Act of 1875, making liable to fine or imprisonment any worker wilfully endeavouring to deprive the community of these essentials, while the Electric Lighting Act of 1882 provides penalties for malicious cutting off of supplies. Government is determined to exercise its utmost power to prevent such a calamity as the threat implies. Important precautionary measures have already been taken at Londons power stations and full protection will be afforded to all loyal workers desirous of continuing work. The Electric Trades Union does not allege grievances of its own but claims to want national forty-hour week although as recently as January 3rd this Union concluded an agreement for a forty-seven hour week to begin on February 1st.

ANTI-OFFICIALISM AMONG UNION MEMBERS.

UNION LEADERS GREATLY PERTURBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

Trade Union leaders continue to be greatly perturbed at the growth of what they call anti-officialism among the members of the Unions. Mr. Brownlie, Chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette" says recalcitrant element constitutes a minority, nevertheless, the Union Executives are confronted with a struggle betwen constitutional and unconstitutional sections. He emphasises the urgency of an international code of labour laws, which might have a calming effect.

Mr. Williams, General Secretary of the Transport Workers Federation thinks that the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress should call a national convention to consider the present labour unrest, otherwise he fears graver trouble. He urges responsible Trade Unionists to oppose to the utmost the unofficial strike movement.

LONDON STRIKERS.

ENDEAVOURING TO SECURE STOPPAGE OF TRAMWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Unions involved in London strikes are endeavouring to secure a stoppage of trams and buses in the event of khaki labour being employed at th power stations. The position last night, was described as delicate.

At a meeting of the Woolwich Arsenal Engineers last night, a ballot was taken of members which resulted in 2,110 voting in favour of remaining at work, while 1,012 favoured strike. A ballot of the Barrow shipbuilders and engineers on the hours question resulted in 3,378 votes being registered in favour of forty hour week, and 3,353 in favour of forty-four hour week. Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-three votes were given in favour of negotiating to obtain shorter hours, while 1,774 favoured a strike.

ELECTRIC TRADES UNION.

THREATENED STRIKE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that the threatened strike of the members of the Electrical Trades Unions has been postponed for at least twenty-four hours.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN LONDON.

GOODS TRAIN HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The drivers belonging to the Locomotive Engineers Union were called out last night at New Cross and Battersea. A Brighton-Eastbourne goods train was consequently held up. It is feared that passenger traffic may be interrupted, though it is understood that the Government contemplates military controlling of services. The Police Commissioner conferred with the Home Office officials last night.

DISLOCATION OF LONDON TRAIN SERVICE.

DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The early morning trains to the suburbs on the London and South Western Railway did not leave Waterloo, the drivers failing to put in an appearance.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM ROSSETTI.

A FAMOUS AUTHOR AND ART-CRITIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.

The death is announced of Mr. William Michael Rossetti.

Mr. William Michael Rossetti, Artist and Author, was born on 25th September, 1829 was educated in King's College School and entered Excise office in 1845. He married Emma Lucy, herself an author and a painter. He was a Government pensioner having retired from service as Assistant Secretary Board of Inland Revenue (1869-94). At the time of his death he was aged 90. He was a well-known author and amongst his chief publications are Lives of Famous Poets, Life of Keats, Shelley's Poems, etc.

PRINKIPO CONFERENCE.

SOVIET GOVT. READY TO CONFER WITH ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., Feb. 7.

Tchitcherin's wireless message accepting invitation to Prinkipo Conference states that the Soviet Government is prepared to begin conversations immediately at Prinkipo or any other place, and requests the Entente immediately to state where, when and by what route the Bolshevik delegates should be sent. The Soviet Government is willing to acknowledge its financial obligation as regards the Entente creditors, to guarantee payment of interest on its debts by raw materials and make concessions of mines, forests etcetera to Entente citizens. The extent to which the Soviet Government is willing to meet the Entente will depend on the military position.

MINE-SWEEPER STRIKES A MINE.

SUNK OFF YORKSHIRE COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The admiralty announces that the twin-screw 800 ton mine-sweeper Penarth struck a mine and sank off the Yorkshire coast on February 4th. Forty survivors have been landed. The Tyne trawlers are engaged in rescuing remaining forty officers and men.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

GERMANY PLEADS GUILTY.

SOCIALISTS DEMAND COMMISSION FOR ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Received 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

BERNE.—At the International Socialist Conference, Eisener, the head of the Bavarian Government speaking in the debate on responsibility for war virtually pleaded guilty on behalf of the German socialists, but argued that Germany could expiate her guilt by advancing on the path of socialism. He claimed that Germany was now the most democratic country in the world.

Kautsky, a German independent socialist, declared that documents proved Germany's guilt. Bethmann-Hollweg's statement that France attacked first was a lie.

Doctor Adler, a German majority socialist, placed on the table a declaration that the war was due to the imperialist policy of the old German government and recognising the need for an inquiry. He admitted that the attempts to justify the invasion of Belgium which was a breach of international law had been a pronounced failure. He stated that the German republic did not wish to escape any guilt which might be established. The declaration, which concluded by demanding fixing of the responsibility was referred to a special commission comprising two Austro-Germans, two Frenchmen and two British, namely, Messrs. Henderson and Stuart Bunning.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE RESERVES DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., Feb. 7.

BERNE.—The International Socialist Conference has reserved its decision regarding the responsibility for the war.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

TO BE MEMBER OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 8.15 p.m., Feb. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message the State Council of German-Austria has adopted a Bill declaring German-Austria to be a member of the German Empire. The Bill will be submitted to the Austrian National Assembly.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

GREETINGS TO GERMAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.
Received 2 p.m., Feb. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the Provisional German-Austrian National Assembly enthusiastically passed a resolution conveying their greetings to the German Constituent Assembly and expressing the hope that both the bodies would succeed in restoring the link forcibly broken in 1866, thus uniting German-Austria with the German Motherland for evermore.

BREMEN CITY DAMAGED.

EARLIER BOMBARDMENT REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

It is reported from Copenhagen that prior to the occupation of Bremen by Government troops Bremen was subjected to a bombardment in which the old Cathedral, the Bourse, the Town Hall and a great number of houses were much damaged.

EVACUATION OF DANTZIG!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that the German authorities at Dantzig are hastily removing the military stores and clearing the out warehouses indicating that the German Government is reconciled to the idea of losing Dantzig.

DANISH STEAMER MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

COPENHAGEN.—The Danish steamer Carmes was mined on February 3rd in the North Sea. One of the crew was saved while seventeen are missing.

NORWEGIAN TRAWLER MINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

A Norwegian trawler has been mined off Hangesund. Eight of the crew were killed.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

"ONLY A WAR MEASURE."

PROTESTS FROM BOMBAY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary, to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

Bombay, February, 4th, 1919.

Sir,

On the 10th September 1918 the Council of the Governor-General of India passed the following resolution moved by the then Finance Member, Sir William Meyer, the official members being instructed not to vote on it:—

"That this Council recognises that the prolongation of the War justifies India's taking a larger share than she does at present in respect of the cost of the military forces raised or to be raise in the country, and recommends that such larger share be to the extent and under the conditions and safeguards indicated in the speech of the Hon. the Finance Member in moving this Resolution."

The reasons which were urged at that time as necessitating the passing of such a Resolution were stated to be; (1) the "more bitter and intense" growth of the struggle on the Western Front; (2) the menace to the military position in the E st caused by "disturbances in Central Asia instigated by the enemy"; (3) the consequent probability of the war lasing a longer time, at any rate, till March 1920; and (4) our having to keep it off "our own borders." In a word, the non-official members of the Council were asked to pass a Resolution justifying India's taking a larger share in the cost of the military operations expected to be entailed by the apprehended prolongation of the war, and by a very dark war situation.

In dilating on the terms of the Resolution the Finance Member expressed the belief that the Government of India would require a further sum of approximately £45 millions to meet the expenditure consequent on the passing of the Resolution. He, however, laid down certain conditions which, if circumstances arose, would necessitate a reconsideration of the proposals contained in it. He laid down, first of all, that the financial assistance to his Majesty's Government which it was proposed to offer would be "proportioned to the duration of the war" and that if the war ended "contrary to expecta ion" speedily, India would have to pay less. He laid down that the contribution would be largely applied in "assisting to keep the war off our own borders"; and that it was liable to reconsideration if we had to "fight on our own frontiers", in which case, of course, it would have to be increased. He laid down that the proposal would also be reconsidered if we were faced with "grave financial burdens" in other respects, such as "a worse agricultural situation", or "a grave currency crisis." And he further said that the charges for the current year in the programme of this contribution would be met from our existing sources of revenue without resorting to fresh t xation. With regard, however, to expenditure on this contribut on in 1919-20, and subsequently, he suggested that the Government of India could not then commit themselves; that they "must follow the usual course" of seeing what the position was at the time of the Budget; that they would "avoid placing burdens on the poorer classes"; and that they were not proposing any "permanent taxation but only a special temporary war levy . . . largely provided by those who have made special profits under war conditions."

Two things are clear from this: (1) that the Finance Member's estimates were based on the assumption that the war would end not earlier than March 31st 1920; and (2) that the whole proposal would be reconsidered if the country were faced with grave financial burdens or conditions, such as that which would te brought about by a worse agricultural situation. While the war has practically ended more than 16 months before the time calculated, the contingency of "a worse agricultural situation" has unfortunately come only too true. The sudden cessation of the war earlier than expected, and the ensuing dislocation and depression in trade and industry of the country have added to the difficulties of the situation, and brought about equally grave conditions, not anticipated then by the Finance Member.

Any proposal for a further contribution on the part of this country to his Majesty's Government in respect of the financial burden of the war, necessitates a scrutiny and a review of the extent and the nature of the contribution already made by it towards the successful termination of the war. This has been of two kinds; (1) direct financial contribution; and (2) indirect financial contribution.

With regard to the direct financial contribution of the country, it may be pointed out that (1) India maintained for years a large army in peace time, which was of incalculable service when the war did break out; (2) India bore the full cost of her troops employed outside i s frontiers during the war; (3) India have bore the actual cost of the operations on her own frontiers (4) India contributed her share towards the "political" expenditure in Persia; (5) India gave a free gift of a £100 million to his Majesty's Government, as a special war contribution; and (6) India lent to his Majesty's Government, till the 1st of April, 1918, a sum of £83 million by investments from the Paper Currency and the Gold Standard Reserves.

It would be difficult to estimate the indirect financial contribution that the country gave, which of course, does not figure in the official expenditure of the country towards the war. Suffice it to say that the Finance Member has himself acknowledged the "generous help" given for "specific war objects and war funds by Indian Princes and private individuals." Not only this, but from his Imperial Majesty and the Prime Minister downwards to all the British and Colonial statesmen, everyone has spoken in the highest terms of the services rendered by India during the war. So that it may be said, taking into account all these direct and indirect forms of financial assistance, together with the loss in exchange the commercial interests of he country have suffered, that the country has contributed to the utmost of her capacity and her resources.

All these items in the War finance of the country have already involved (1) the imposition of a higher income tax, (2) the imposition of a super-tax, (3) the imposition of a railway surcharge, (4) the imposition of higher all-round import duties; (5) the imposition of a higher salt duty; (6) the imposition of export duties on jute and tea; and (7) the imposition of controlled rates on a large number of commodities,—which, for all practical purposes, meant another form of indirect contribution.

In addition to all these forms of taxation, direct and indirect, entailed by the war, the Government of India announced on the 13th December last the text of the Excess Profits Tax Bill which they propose to introduce in the Council as a part of the financial arrangements of the coming year. We do not propose to discuss the terms of the Bill, for we object primarily and fundamentally as much to the further ultra-legal contribution proposed, as to the means by which it is sought to be raised. We submit that it is neither fair nor just that the country should now be called upon to make any further contribution in respect of the charges of the war, and that it is equally unfair and unjust that such a contribution should be obtained by means of such a tax. The reasons on which we base our objections are briefly as follows:—

1. It was not only assumed, but distinctly understood that the contribution of a hundred millions sterling which the country made in 1917, was, as H. E. the Viceroy and the Finance Member themselves observed, "the ultimate total special contribution" of the country.

2. The expenses of recruiting and maintaining so large an Indian army on war footing have now ceased to exist. The threatened dangers to "our own frontiers" are now completely over. And the Great War itself has ended in a crushing defeat of the enemy.

3. The two great war loans of the country have been very largely subscribed by the industrial and commercial communities, on whom such a tax would largely fall.

4. The industries of the country have supplied material to Government for war purposes, consisting of commodities like jute, iron and steel, hides and skins, coal, cement, wolfram, woollens, mica, hemp, tin, manganese, timber flour shellac, tea, rubber, petroleum, provisions and food grains including a number of other items, at controlled rates, rates which in many cases were far below their actual current market prices. In other words, this has meant a large indirect contribution by the country. For instance, the supply to Government of iron and steel materials for war purposes at controlled rates has saved them from anything between five to six crores of rupees.

5. The imposition of an Excess Profits Tax would mean taxing the trade and industries of the country, in addition to the income and the super taxes paid by them, and in addition to the indirect taxation entailed by the control of prices, and subscription to the war loans.

6. Any form of taxation that can be justified only as a war measure should not, we submit, be levied after the war is over. "An excess profits tax", said Sir William Meyer on the 1st of March, 1917, "is obviously only a temporary measure *which cannot be continued when the war is over.*"

7. The fixing of what are normal profits", he added on that occasion, "and what consequently may be considered excess gains, which must vary with reference to particular trades and even in respect of the circumstances of individual firms or companies, is a very difficult matter; and it has only been found possible to apply it with a fair amount of equity at home. . . . In India we lack both the elaborate administrative machinery and the material for impartial and authoritative boards."

8. It is, moreover, unfair in the extreme to impose such a tax on a retrospective basis. Anticipated profits have in many cases vanished with the cessation of the war, and profits are likely to be much smaller now; while several trades and industries are likely to suffer actual losses. So that, far from earning any profits, some of them will be unable even to pay the tax. Further, to tax in a year of peace and depression like 1919, on the basis of a war year like 1918, is in itself fundamentally wrong and unfair. Any profits that may actually accrue in the year 1919 cannot in any sense, and by the remotest stretch of connection, be taken as war profits.

9. Companies in the United Kingdom have had to pay no super-tax; while in this country it is proposed to add an Excess Profits Tax to the already existing super-tax! Returns on investments are, moreover, not subject to Excess Profits taxation in the United Kingdom, except in the case of life insurance business and businesses where the principal business consists of making investments.

10. The abolition of the Excess Profits Tax in the United Kingdom is already proposed, now that the war is practically over.

11. In the imposition of any new tax, ability to pay must be a basic consideration. Taxable capacity in India is as yet, on the whole, at a very low level, the *per capita* income of the population being comparatively very small. Industries create wealth, while merchants help to circulate and distribute it. To tax them beyond the burdens they already bear, is to check their efforts in raising the taxable capacity of the country, which would ultimately reflect in a higher national revenue.

12. British firms in India who make part of their profits from the movements of Indian trade, and from the output of the Indian industries, would be exempt from the tax very much to the prejudice of the Indian tax-payer.

13. No company or businessman ever hoards the profits that it or he makes. All profits are utilised for investment in developing existing enterprises or in establishing new ones. Any taxation on "excess" profits only means, therefore, a levy on the capital of the country. The shyness of capital in India is proverbial. "Money for investment in industries", say the Industrial Commission, "either by way of loan or subscription to capital, is not readily forthcoming." There is, on the other hand, in their opinion, "a general demand for government financial assistance." In taxing, therefore, the little available capital of the country, Government will further restrict the comparatively little amount that exists for the further capitalisation of Indian industries and trade.

14. If, for example, it is proposed to raise, but Rs. 6 crores by means of the Excess Profits Tax, assuming 10 per cent. to be the average yield of Indian industrial or trade investments it means that Government propose to take away the income from Rs. 60 crores of the industrial and trade capital of the country. It means, for all practical purposes, a charge on the country's capital to that extent. It means to the companies and merchants concerned the destruction of such a large amount of assets, even though it be for a year. It means the injury of a lessening of their staying power. It means a serious contraction in their credit. It means a checking of future development and improvement. And it further means consequential losses due to the serious all-round depression and dislocation it will inevitably cause.

15. The proposed tax violates, indeed, the very policy of industrial development laid down by the Indian Industrial Commission. The Commissioners have drawn attention to the "extraordinary extent to which the country, with its great industrial possibilities and requirements, is dependent upon outside sources of supply for the raw materials and manufactured articles necessary in the daily life of a modern civilised community." They have gone further, and have, in fact, laid down "that the incompleteness of our existing system of industries constitutes a serious national danger." We believe the time has arrived when every effort must be made to mobilise all the capital resources of the country to enable us to withstand the world competition that we shall be faced with. Reconstruction in India means the development of her resources to the fullest possible extent. The proposed tax will hinder the course of that very development which will ultimately pay the country in a higher *per capita* income, and the Government in a higher taxable capacity, on the part of the people.

16. If the incidence of the proposed tax is clearly traced, it will be found that its burden will fall not merely on a few industrial and commercial companies or firms or their shareholders—who may have made some profits of late,—but will ultimately weigh heavily on a far larger number of poorer people who are consumers of the commodities made or moved by them. For every burden on an industry or on a trade is a burden indirectly, but all the same ultimately, on the consuming public: who, deprived of the wherewithal to make goods in their own land, will be compelled to obtain them from abroad, and to that extent forced to support foreign labour, and pay their share of interest on foreign capital invested in foreign countries. Our industries are at present few in number, and with an exception or two, small in magnitude. Any burden on these infant industries will only serve to put back their progress.

17. The people of this country possess as yet no right to impose the tariffs they consider best to protect their own industries as the other parts of the Empire possess, even against the United Kingdom and each other. Nor do they as yet possess the necessary political power to control the raising and the spending of public monies for public purposes.

18. Government will themselves require large funds for capital expenditure in connection with the construction of Railways and Irrigation Works, which was suspended during the war. They will also require funds if the recommendations of the Industrial Commission are to be put into effect. For the development of all these projects, and for the development of a number of constructive projects of Provincial Governments and local bodies, loans will have to be raised. If the proposed bill is proceeded with, the people of this country will have neither the power nor the zeal to subscribe to such loans, a consumation which we need hardly emphasise, will inflict a serious blow on the loan programme of Government and local bodies.

19. Added to these reasons is not only the probability, but the certainty of recouping a large portion of the war expenditure of the Allies from the enemy, who is sufficiently beaten to agree to pay the price of a war he forced on the world. India will no doubt come for her own share of that war indemnity.

20. We submit, therefore, it is not worth while persisting in the imposition of such a tax when its yield will be purchased at the enormous price of crippling Indian industries and trade, and disturbing a market already threatened with a commercial and financial crisis.

21. The country, we are sure, has the will to bear any war burden; but it has no further power and strength to bear it. Britain has raised out of the richness of her own resources £7,000 millions to defray the expenses of the war. We submit that in view of altered circumstances, £45 millions or less—which is, after all a paltry sum for Britain to bear—should not be demanded from a country poorest in her poverty, a country that has throughout the war sacrificed as much as she could willingly and cheerfully.

22. "If this Resolution is rejected", said the Finance Member during the course of the debate in September last, "it makes a great difference to the feelings with which India is regarded in England. I say, even though your contribution is small compared with England's outlay, still it is a proof of love and loyalty. It is like the gifts which children make out of their little savings; valuable for the self-denial and love which have called them forth." If the whole question ultimately reduces itself to one of sentiment, just to enable India to give one more proof,—if another were still needed,—of her loyalty and devotion to England and the Empire, then all that we can say is that in view of her present grave circumstances, and the graver outlook she is faced with in the immediate future, sentiment must go before the stern realities of the situation. For, though loyalty and devotion are always constant, considerations of existence preclude such gifts of love.

To sum up, in view of all that the country has done so far; in view of the cessation of the war, and its consequential effects which are already beginning to be felt; in view of the "free and unconditional gift" of £100 millions already made to his Majesty's Government as the "ultimate total special contribution" of the country; and above all in view of the pledge given by the Finance Member himself that, should the agricultural conditions of the country become worse, the whole proposal would be reconsidered, we would urge not only the advisability, but the necessity of reconsidering the entire question in the light of changed conditions. The war has practically ended over a year before the time estimated by the Finance Member; famine conditions are graver to-day than they were on the 10th of September last; prices have risen to an extent never approached in times of the worst previous famine years; the cost of living has risen beyond even abnormal limits; wages have gone up, and are still going up; labour, almost all over the country, is in a most disturbed condition; while epidemics have sapped and reduced its vitality and efficiency;—and the combined result of all these serious factors is going to be a grave dislocation and depression in the trade and industry of the country, the effects of which we are already beginning to feel, which are likely to grow in extent and intensity, and from which the country will take a long time to recover. To impose an Excess Profits Tax, under such grave conditions, is, we submit, not only detrimental to the Loan programme of Government, but positively harmful to the best interests of the country, to its recovery from and reconstruction after the war. We would earnestly urge Government, therefore, to withdraw the Bill.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Sd.) Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
" Dinshaw Petit,
" D. J. Tata,
" Sassoon David,
" Cowasji Jehangir,
" Vithaldas D. Thackersey,
" Chunilal V. Mehta,
" C. N. Wadia,
" N. G. Hunt,
" Mohammedbhoy Currimbhoy,
" Purushotamdas Thakurdas,
" Rahimtulla Currimbhoy,
" Narottam Morarji Goculdas,
" Mathuradas Goculdas,
" Ramnarain Hurnundrai,
" N. B. Saklatwalla,
" Jehangir Bomanji Petit,
" Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh,
" W. H. Brady,
" A. J. Raymond,
" Hajee Yoosuf H. E. Sobani,
" A. J. Bilimoria,
" M. Nissim,
" Khetsy Khaisey,
" F. E. Dinshaw,
" H. M. Mehta,
" N. M. Muzumdar,
and others.

GRAINS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

SOME IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

The following is the full text of the representation made to the Government by the Grain Merchants' Association on the Excess Profits Duty Bill:—

Since Sir William Meyer, the late Finance Minister, moved the resolution regarding the taking over by India of charges, which was adopted in the Imperial Council, the Allied arms have been completely successful and the outlook has completely changed. Thus the cost for war and demobilization will not be as great as was anticipated at the time by Sir William Meyer. Again the sudden cessation of hostilities has caused an acute depression in trades and industries. To add to this, the country is passing through a severe famine and whatever may have been earned in the accounting period, say, Samvat year 1974 or the Christian year 19.8, will probably be set off by losses in the ensuing year as appears at present. It is providential that a financial crisis has not come yet though it seems imminent. If the Bill is passed into law, it is apprehended that the accumulated profits of the several industries which received some stimulus on account of the war and which should have for their development further stimulus at the hands of the Government, will be taken away and the proposed Bill will be an instrument for their retardation because they would not be able to meet successfully foreign competition. It is the emphatic opinion of my Committee that in the interests of the country the Bill should be dropped. My Committee understand that there is a concensus of opinion of the whole mercantile community on this point.

COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

My Committee venture to suggest—if the Government are still in need of funds to meet the necessary expenditure for demobilization purposes—the alternative of raising the required amount by a loan so that the burden of taxation may be spread over a number of years. My Committee believe the loan will be subscribed too willingly.

If, notwithstanding the above suggestion, it is decided to proceed with the Bill my Committee beg to suggest the changes and modifications to the following effect:—

(a) Clause 3:—All words after "Carried on in British India" should be deleted.

The clause as at present drafted would apply to incomes made in Native States by persons resident in British India. When incomes made by such persons out of India are not taxed, it seems anomalous that their incomes from Native States should be taxed.

Further the words "ordinarily resident in British India" will have the effect of excluding non-British foreign persons carrying on business in British India through agencies and deriving profits at the cost of India. Even British firms or concerns or companies carrying on businesses, through their own branches or agencies in British India should not be exempted from paying this tax, and they must pay their quota of excess profits duty on incomes made by them in India. They may be exempted from payment of Excess Profit Duty at Home by the Home Government on the profits made by them in India. My Committee are strongly of opinion that they should contribute their share to this tax in India.

(b) Clause 4:—My Committee think 50 per cent. Duty to be exorbitant in view of the abnormal depression in almost all the markets, they venture to suggest that it should be brought down considerably.

Proviso:—My Committee suggest that it should be brought down considerably.

Proviso:—My Committee suggests that duty should not be levied so as to reduce the profits in the accounting period to less than Rs. 50,000. The Indian concerns have so many partners, that the working partners who earn very small profits and that too by personal labour and skill will suffer a great hardship if the proposed limit of Rs. 30,000 be retained.

(c) Clause 6, relating to Standard Profit, Sub-clause (1):—The excess profits should be determined from the average of the profits of any of the three years—say 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1917 at the option of the assessee. Where an agreement of composition has been entered into by the assessee with the Collector of Income Tax or the tax has been paid by the assessee as primarily assessed by the Collector of Income Tax, option must be given to the assessee to accept the assessed profits as by the agreement or primary assessment or to prove his actual income by the account books for any of the three years of the four aforesaid to be determined by the assessee for the purposes of the Excess Profits Duty.

Sub-clause (2):—Where the Profits have not been assessed in all the four years ten per cent. of the capital is considered to be too small, because generally a return of 7½ to 9 per cent. by way of interest accrues in normal years and so the remainder of about 1 to 2½ per cent. cannot be considered a sufficient return for the trouble taken and risk run in the enterprise. Ten per cent. return basis would mean that the assessee's labour, skill and energy were all wasted after the enterprise and risk run for nothing. My Committee think that the basis for calculation of profits should be raised to at least 20 per cent. of the capital.

(d) Clause 9 (3):—The number and the Board of Referees should be raised to four of whom two should be non-officials, and of these two, one should be from among the Indian commercial community having an acquaintance with the nature of business to which the reference relates and to be recommended by commercial bodies.

(e) Clause 10:—This is thought to be very objectional, inasmuch as the Indian merchants would fail to give such notices and they are therefore likely to run the risk of being penalised for default. The Income Tax Department can known better who would be chargeable, from their own records of the previous assessments as well from the returns to be submitted for the assessment year 1919-20 and may therefore serve notices upon such persons as are liable to be assessed to Excess Profits Duty.

(f) Returns:—The same difficulties are likely to arise as were recently experienced with regard to Form D—Returns under the Income Tax Act of 1918. The clause should accordingly be modified.

(g) Clause 12 relating to penalty:—This should be dropped altogether in view of the remarks in (e) and (f) above.

(h) Clause 14 relating to persons liable to be assessed:—This clause would operate unfairly upon those members of the concerns which have been wound up. The resident remaining partners of the concern should not be made liable for payment of Duty on the profits taken away by the partners who may have retired out of British India. It would be inequitable to let off such leaving and retiring partners and make the remaining ones to pay the full Excess Profit Duty.

(i) Clause 15:—The provision of Section 19 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, should be made also applicable and provision of section 27 should be made inapplicable, as it will be a tool in the hands of unscrupulous officers to harass the innocent and unintentional defaulters. Section 48 should be made applicable as otherwise persons would have to pay taxes for others from whom they cannot recover.

(j) The rules framed under clause 18 should be first published and objections, if any, should be considered before being finally published.

(k) Schedule I relating to excepted business:—

(I) Clause 4 must be dropped for reasons stated in (a).

(II) Clause 5:—50,000 should be substituted for 30,000.

(l) Schedule II, relating to ascertainment of Capital:—

Clause 1:—Capital should not be ascertained as mentioning in Sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c), but the total amount at the end of the accounting period shown as due by the business to the partners or proprietors plus total of sums due to others and the reserves, if any, also, in fact total of liabilities, because many enterprises are run on borrowed capital.

Again borrowed monies should be treated as capital as it is the credit of the concern which brings in money and such is the case with many Indian concerns which are finance by Shroffs and Banks and which would otherwise have had to close the business. In many instances native bankers advance monies for enterprises and business and upon such advances earn interest as well as a share in the profits. If such advances are treated as borrowed monies the amount of capital would be found to be very little and the working partners will have nothing left for them.

Sub-clause 2:—For reasons stated in Sub-clause I above this should be dropped.

(m) Companies or persons who may have to pay Excess Profit Duty should be exempted from the Super Tax.

Income Tax, Super Tax or any other amount, though actually spent for business purpose out of business profits, but added to the income for Income Tax purposes should not be considered as profits for calculating Excess Profit Duty.

(n) It should be made clear that no income tax would be charged on the amount of Excess Profit Duty payable.

(o) Provision ought to be made not to take into account the income derived from investments by concerns whose principal line of business does not consist of making investments.

(p) The statement of Objects and Reasons says that no guarantee could be given that the duty will not be levied beyond one year. My Committee are opposed to this view and emphatically say that this duty, if at all to be levied, should be for one year only and no more.

In conclusion my Committee beg to express their strong protest against the Bill and again request the Supreme Government to drop the Bill altogether.

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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

BUDGET HEADS INTRODUCED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

In the Madras Legislative Council meeting on Wednesday after the motion for adjournment of the Council was disallowed, Sir Alexander Cardew presented the Amended Draft of the Financial Statement for 1919-20. The Hon. members then introduced various budget heads and consideration of the resolutions on the agenda was proceeded with. The Hon. Mr. Narasimha Iyer who left the Chamber in the forenoon came back to his seat after lunch.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

ADOPTED BY MADRAS CORPORATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

At yesterday's special meeting of the Corporation of Madras a motion suggesting deletion of Clause 51 D, which provided that a Councillor of Corporation should be of male sex, was carried unanimously.

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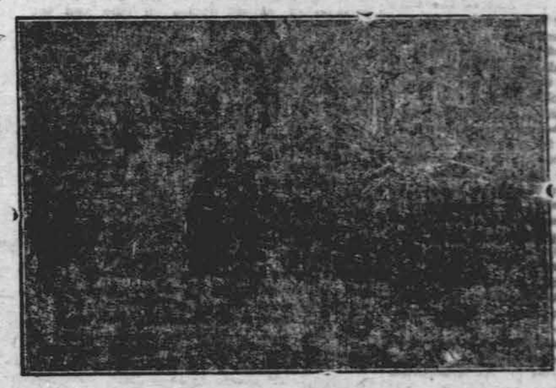

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FREIGHT AND PROFITEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The announcement made by the Agent in India to the Shipping Controller in London that the rates of freight on Burma rice from Rangoon and Akyab from the 21st January last shall be Rs. 30 to Bombay, Rs. 32 to Tuticorin and Malabar Ports, Rs. 35 to Karachi, Rs. 28 to Madras and Rs. 20 to Calcutta is good so far as it goes. The rates previous to the above date were Rs. 55 per ton to Bombay, Rs. 35 per ton to Madras and similar high rates for the other ports during part of 1918. So far as Bombay, where famine conditions are most acute, is concerned, the reduction of the freight from Rs. 55 per ton to Rs. 30 means the reduction of the price of Burma rice by about Re. 1 per Bengal Maund. This is no doubt some relief to the starving millions of that unhappy Presidency, where drought or excessive rains destroying almost everything sown in the soil, have been the case almost every other year for some time past. Last year about this time the rate of freight to Bombay was Rs. 30 per ton. So that the rate to be levied for the next three months as announced in the Government Communiqué will be the same as prevailed after 3½ years of war. But the war having ceased, it would not be too much to request Government to reduce it to a point, which would just cover the transport charges particularly where, as in the case of the Bombay Presidency, food-stuffs are scarce and their prices abnormally high. It is now an admitted fact that almost half the population of India in normal years do not know what it is to have one full meal a day. What must be the condition of those people and millions more, who have been reduced to a similar predicament in a year of such high prices of food-stuffs is a pertinent question to ask the Government and to seek its aid towards ameliorating it. The present prices of staple food-stuffs are three or four times what they were before the war and about eight or ten times what they were about a generation ago. Under the circumstances would it be too much to request Government to charge such freights on Burma rice as would cover the mere cost of transport and not to make any profit out of it?

In my previous letter on the subject, I stated that the rate of freight to Bombay some time before the war used to be from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per ton. This rate must have been fixed by the Shipping Companies after calculating all expenses and adding their profits thereon. Since then the price of coal and other articles have gone up. After making due allowance for the rise in prices, I should think the rate of Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per ton to Bombay would cover all cost and leave a small profit and that no more than this should be the rate of freight on rice hereafter, so long as famine conditions prevail in that Presidency. The rates to the other ports should be reduced in proportion. One cannot understand why rates to Tuticorin and Malabar coast ports which are on the way to Bombay should be higher than those to the latter port. We should urge the authorities to come to the rescue of the people without loss of time and request them to charge the abovementioned rates, particularly in view of the fact that infectious diseases like Plague, Cholera, Influenza and Small-pox are decimating the people all over the country. In Bombay the death rate has again gone up to about 700 per day, and calculated at this rate for a year it means the destruction of almost a quarter of the population of the place in that time. Mortality in other big and small towns as well as distant villages has gone up very much also. Such a high mortality is possible because the vitality of the people has been considerably lowered and that they have no reserve force left to fight them out. When the Governments of Europe are busy in providing better houses, better food, better clothing and better occupation for their people, is it too much for the authorities, whoever they are, who are making those profits to forego them on the carrying of food-stuffs from one of its provinces to the others for their relief?

By the bye it would be a very pertinent question for a member of the Imperial Legislative Council to ask the Government: Who is making all the profits out of this coasting trade. From all reports, it seems that its profits go to the Government of the United Kingdom, and if so, whether it is right and just for the Government of that rich country to make it out of the starving millions of India who are their wards. That country is admittedly a trustee of India and as such cannot make any profits out of her coasting trade in the way she is doing now. The promises made to the people of India in the Proclamation issued in 1858 by her Majesty the late Queen-Empress of revered memory and the principles enunciated therein for the Government of India are against that country making any profit of the kind. If they have gone to that rich country, we must insist upon rendering us the acounts and refunding the monies obtained therefrom.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. MEHTA.

Dehra Dun, Feb. 3.

DEMOBILISATION.

FIRST CONTINGENT LEAVE KARACHI FOR HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

The Kemari wharves presented a gay scene yesterday on the occesion of the first despatch of British troops from Karachi to England on demobilisation. Some twenty-three officers and 1,300 men of other ranks embarked on the Ellerman liner, City of Calcutta. The proceedings were enlivened by a British band which played selections of music; the Army Welcome Committee were well represented. A farewell speech by the President of the Army Welcome Committee, Mr. Lawrence, completed the proceedings, which were apparently keenly appreciated.

GRIEVANCES OF GOVT. DOCKYARD CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to thank you, Mr. Editor, for opening the columns of your influencial journal for ventilating the grievances of the Dockyard Clerks with an entreaty to kindly raise your powerful voice against the many acts of injustices perpetrated from time to time in addition to those that appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 3rd instant.

Whilst fully endorsing the remarks of your correspondent "P.T.O." re: the grant procedure of regulating promotions, I think it is absolutely necessary to enumerate below some of the grievances, if not all, just to give the readers, the authorities concerned and you a clear idea of the relation existing at present between the Heads of the several Departments under Commodore Wilson and the Indian sub-ordinates.

(a) Refusal of the Heads of the Departments to entertain applications from permanent men for temporary posts on higher salaries.

(b) Refusal of the Heads of the Departments to recommend to the Director applications for high posts in other Government Departments for endorsement and transmission.

(c) Refusal to allow them to resign.

(d) Refusal to submit to the Director their representations of grievances.

(e) Extraordinary powers exercised unauthorised by the Chief Clerk to the Director who has the audacity to hold over submission to the Director of any representations that may have been forwarded by the Heads of the Department or to delay them.

(f) The Chief Clerk even delays acting arrangements for months together when any permanent man goes on leave.

(g) The Indians are prohibited from holding the posts of Conductors of the Store Department and those of Warrant Officers on board the R.I.M. Ships, the former going to Anglo-Indians and the latter both to the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians.

(h) Appointment of Anglo-Indian Girls and Boys on higher salaries in preference to Indians who are decidedly better qualified.

These are some of the numerous grievances of the Government Dockyard Clerks from which it will be noticed that the relations between the Heads and the sub-ordinates are not at all satisfactory and it is high time that Commodore Wilson redresses the grievances and sets matters right by bringing pressure on his sub-ordinate Officers to look upon their sub-ordinates with a sympathetic eye.

Apologising for the length of the letter.—Yours, etc.

M. O. WALLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the "P.T.O's" article appearing in the "Chronicle" under the above heading, I make myself bold to bring to the notice of Commodore Wilson, that the Dockyard Clerks have not so far received any war allowance which has been reported to have been sanctioned, by the Governor-General-in-Council long ago to have effect from January 1918. This is indeed amazing in view of the distinction shewn by Lord Chelmsford's Government in suspending the operations of a certain Marine Regulation whereby the conductors, artificers and the clerks were not eligible for overtime allowance (sanctioned from the commencement of the War) in the case of the conductors and the artificers only and excluding the clerical staff. Will Commodore Wilson be kind enough to hasten the question of the revision and regulate promotions strictly accordingly to seniority and not suffer the whims of Officers to decide the fate of the permanent men. In view of the acute food problem since revision was sanctioned, will the Director of the Royal Indian Marine see that the revised salaries carry 25 per cent. war allowance as well as sanctioned by the Government?—Yours, etc.

MAHSAYAJIV.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND ITS EMPLOYEES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the news published in yours of 21st ultimo, under "Municipal Clerks in Distress" heading, demanding an increase in their wages on account of the abnormal all round increase in every day necessities, I am glad to inform that the demand has met with the favourable response it deserved from the managing committee and favourable treatment at the hands of the councillors, as was expected of them. The grade of the clerks of Municipality has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, and those having grown grey in the Municipality by their service for 15 to 25 years are given special promotion, and a general allowance to all of Rs. 6 a month from 1st January, 1918. The peons having been, in consequence of the clerks' application, given a promotion of Rs. 2 a month. The local school masters who may not benefit without this advantage, are given the same status generally as the clerks though it was disputed by some councillors that they had a special advantage of tuition which the clerk in fact could not enjoy and that their grade, if lowered, would have served the purpose but this was not allowed to pass.

It is worthy of the Municipality to have taken the lead in such a wise step. It is the duty of every Master, Sheth, private firms and also of Government to redress the grievances of their employees, by granting them the necessary increase in their wages. In conclusion, I hope many firms in Bombay will see their way to follow the example of the Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

P. M. SHAW.

CONGRESS AND AFTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many of us here in Sind were wondering why you had remained silent on the attempt on the part of some leaders to make capital of the differences which arose at the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress in Christmas last between the vast majority of delegates on one side and a very small minority on the other, to magnify those differences and condemn the policy of the Congress and to discredit it before the country and the world at large. We feared that you perhaps agreed with that small minority although we could hardly believe it knowing how very strongly and uncompromisingly you have always been voicing the true opinion of the country. But your leading article on "The Moderate" "Manifesto" in Wednesday's issue has dispelled all our fears and doubts and has brought intense satisfaction to us that you support the policy of the Congress as laid down at Delhi.

What you have written in that article applies with equal force to the policy now adopted by Mrs. Besant and her party. Mrs. Besant has condemned the policy of the Delhi Congress and some of its resolutions no less strongly than have the signatories of the recent "Moderate Manifesto" and almost on the same grounds. There appears to be no substantial difference between the position of the Moderates and Mrs. Besan't party with regard to the scheme of Reforms of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and the resolutions of the Congress thereon, except that many Moderates have seceded from the Congress whereas Mrs. Besant's party remains inside it.—Yours, etc.,

NIHALCHAND N. VASWANI.

Karachi, Feb. 1.

FREIGHT FROM BURMA TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

Commenting on freight and passenger rates, the "Rangoon Times" says that the freight for Burma rice to Bombay is still too high, in view of Australian wheat being brought to India at the cost.

General annoyances will be caused at the Calcutta Liners Conference announcement, that passenger rates cannot be reduced until the Shipping Controller or his Agent in Madras makes the announcement. The public who are aggrieved at the high fares will be confirmed in the suspicion, that after all the shipping companies have some interest in the fares. It is the plain duty of the Controller and his Agent to allay public feeling by an authoritative statement.

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AERIAL SERVICE IN CALCUTTA

PRIVATE FLYING PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 5.

The "Pioneer" says, with reference to the flying schemes in Calcutta:—"Private flying in India is absolutely prohibited by law and there is no prospect of licenses being granted in the immediate future for that purpose and for the construction of aerodromes. While this is a reason why no time should be lost by the Government in a matter of such importance to India, it is also a consideration which should prevent dissemination of absurd reports as to the immediate inauguration of flying services. We believe the officers of the Royal Air Force are engaged in obtaining definite first hand information as to sites for aerodromes on the principal routes and the whole subject is being gone into by the Aerial Transport Committee appointed by the Government of India."

THE MEHER MARKET.

The following letter dated 3rd February has been received by Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram from the Acting Municipal Secretary, regarding the Meher Market, Byculla:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated the 19th September 1918, regarding the condition of a market at Byculla, I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to inform you that the Corporation understand that this market has been in existence for many years, and that the owners, at present Messrs. Sahaji and Haribhan Meher, have complied, as far as possible, with all the requisitions made from time to time for improvements in the market. There are already some sheds in the market and a portion of the ground is paved. There is undoubtedly congestion and overcrowding, but this is not the fault of the owners, as expansion on the existing site is impossible. It appears that there is a very strong case for the establishment of a Municipal Market in the neighbourhood, and endeavours will be made to find a suitable site.

2. I am also to inform you that the Corporation, after due consideration, have recorded your letter, dated the 9th January, 1919, on the subject.

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SILK INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

ITS POSSIBILITIES.

REPORT OF THE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The report on the enquiry into silk industry in India which was undertaken by Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, Imperial Silk Specialist, and Mr. E. C. Ansorge, C.S., which began in December, 1915, has now been published. After an exhaustive report they conclude the diminution in silk production in India is mainly that of Bengal and is due to (1) the increased production of Japan (2) disease (3) the increased value of other crops and (4) the inferiority of the Bengal worm. The silk crop of Bengal is now almost limited to areas in which silk is the most suitable crop. With a better race which is now available with the existing resources in nurseries, the industry can be largely revived if the new hybrid races are introduced and if a competent European officer is appointed to organise the introduction.

The industry in Mysore and Kollegal is capable of extension on the same lines and its production of silk can be considerably increased, if the disease free seed of an improved, probably hybrid, race can be issued from a station situated in a suitable climate. The industry in Kashmir is in no need of anything but local extension. In regard to tree planting, and the production of silk is nearly at the limit of the existing trees. The question of developing seed supply must depend on the conclusions reached by the Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist. On the pebrine question the small industries in Assam and Burma are capable of considerable extension with better races of seed and better plant. New areas for silk production are being tested. There is a large scope for development in the Punjab the United Provinces and Bihar submontane tracts. But this will require extensive organisation at the start and will develop slowly. Other areas for silk production are uncertain and can be tested only by continued experiment. The development of the industry depends primarily upon continued expert organisation and a seed supply. With expert organisation and with a source of seed in India there can be a large extension of production in Bengal and Mysore, some extension in Assam and Burma. A steady growth probably in Northern India and all likely areas in India can be tested. The ultimate limit of development is a perfectly definite one decided by climatic and economic conditions. The latter of which are not yet ascertained for all parts of India. But it is probable that a very large increase in production is possible and may be confidently looked for if competent organisation is applied through ordinary channels. The expenditure involved is small and the lines of progress are definitely ascertained.

The detailed minor improvements in each area are indicated. Above the broad requirement is the provision of an expert organising staff and a central seed producing station.

TASAR INDUSTRY.

There has been a diminution in the Tasar industry due mainly to the increased value of food crops partly to the better control of forests and partly to the decreased demand for Tasar goods. The production of cocoons can be assisted only by a prolonged investigation into the biology of the insect, the result of which must be uncertain. The position of the Tasar producer is not such as to justify this investigation and it is not worth undertaking. The closely related industry of Tasar weaving can be assisted probably only by the provision of organisation in the disposal of fabrics, and better methods and the extension of cooperative credit. The latter is the most vital, the Tasar worker being very generally hopelessly indebted and unable to work under proper conditions. The industry is a very scattered one and will be difficult to organise on that account, but it is very large and falls chiefly within a single province. Its production is not exported and the position of the industry is matter wholly of local concern. No real effort to assist the industry has been made during the last forty years and there is probably good scope for development on cooperative lines. This could be easily done and the cost would be fully justified by results.

MUGA AND ERI INDUSTRIES.

The Muga and Eri industries are small and practically confined to Assam. They are capable of improvement with expert advice but will probably never develop to large proportions. Eri might possibly become a large industry if the use of Indian raw materials was developed in England.

The production of silk cocoons of all kinds and the disposal of the produce can be considerably developed by the provision chiefly of expert organisation similar to that of the agricultural departments in India, and it is esstntial that this organisation shall also be in close touch with the manufacturing part of the silk industry. The question of the utilisation of silk and the development of the silk weaving industry is less simple than of silk production. The decline in the export of manufactured silk and the growth in the imports of manufactured silk are due to the continuance of defective methods in India, bad economic conditions, want of organisation in India, and the increased cheap production probably due to better organisation of weaving in Japan. The export of manufactured silk from India is unlikely to be considerable unless the industry can be organised and the existing methods improved. This will be possible only by such an extension of cooperative credit among weavers as will make them independent of the employers who have prevented improvement and resisted organisation, and it will require a combination of expert advice, commercial organisation and cooperative credit extension. That will be extremely difficult to apply. It is uncertain if the Indian worker will ever be able to compete successfully and work for an export trade. It is more likely that the extension of weaving will be limited to meeting the internal demand except in such articles as require fine imported raw materials. But the deciding factor in this is the question of how Japan is able to produce silk fabrics cheaper than is now possible in India, and it may be that it will ultimately be decided that it will be impossible ever to develop an export in manufactured silk. The inquiry into the production in Japan has yet to be made. It is certain that the Indian weaving industry suffers in competition with other countries in its defective methods, in the deplorable position of the workers, in the excessive profits made by the dealers and employers, in the lack of ordinary business organisation and commercial enterprise. Defective methods cannot be remedied until the actual craftsman can be put in a position to adopt better ones and the Indian weaver can probably compete successfully if he can be properly financed, organised and developed. To do this require first the means for experimentally producing silk fabrics, secondly, capital with which to finance development and the production of better goods, thirdly, thorough local inquiry into the circumstances of the weavers and the means of organising them and fourthly, a co-ordinating organising staff whose operations can extend over all India and who can stimulate trade development inter-provincially and outside India. In doing this, it is essential that the ordinary commercial methods are adopted and that considerable sums of money are risked until the production and sale can be taken over by commercial agency. The ordinary business of trading must be done by the State and some further experience is required to definitely ascertain in what areas better methods, proper economic conditions and good organisation will enable the Indian weaver to successfully produce the articles now in demand. Some areas such as Burma are far more promising than others, and there is justification for the belief that if a real effort is made with sufficient capital, the greater part of the silk required can be produced in India and that possibly an export trade can also be created. It is useless to ignore the difficulties. It is also certain that nothing but a real business like effort will achieve anything. The mere creation of schools, institutes etc., will do nothing. It will be easy to have a large permanent staff and to really achieve nothing and it is unlikely that any solid progress will be made during the first year or two. The best plan is to provide the organisation and to attempt to reorganise the industry in suitable areas with a combination of local effort and central advice. Commencing on small lines in suitable places.

CENTRAL SILK INSTITUTE.

The organisation required for this is discussed and the creation of a central silk institute to work with provincial silk assistants is recommended. In the first place, this should be limited to the provision of a seed supply station in a suitable climate. The necessary staff for hybridising, for seed production, for the supervision of rearing experiments should be provided and there should be an officer in the imperial service whose advice should be available to all provinces and states in the improvement and development of silkworm cultivation. This having been provided, the development of weaving should be considered and the action that will be taken by local Governments will determine how far it will be necessary to provide the staff of the central silk institute suggested. Also the inquiry suggested in Japan and China should be undertaken before any development is commenced. For the first year probably, the erpenditure in this direction will be small, but if the provincial governments generally agree to the proposals and the work commences to develop, staff of the institute will be required and the buildings and appliances will need to be provided for. Including non-recurring expenditure and capital the amount required annually during the first four years should not exceed Rs. 150,000. In recurring expenditure it should not exceed Rs. 75,000, the first year and rise to Rs. 150,000 in about four years. I am assuming that nearly all provinces develop their silk industry and that the full scheme is worked up to. It is impossible to lay down what the development should be. Two things are absolutely essential. The first is that the officer responsible shall be given as much freedom as possible in deciding in what direction to make progress first and shall not have his budget too minutely sub-divided. The second is that it shall be recognised that progress will be slow and that it is useless to embark on any development at all unless it is likely to be persisted in for a period long enough to really test its value. If success is to be achieved, it will require a steady effort maintained over more than one generation and during this time, many methods will need to be tried and there will be some failures.

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BAKR-ID RIOTS CASE.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF MR S. SAIDAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 5.

At the resumed hearing of the Katarpur riot case to-day Mrs. Saidan was examined. She chiefly corroborated the story narrated by her husband Karamali. She was in her house when her house was attacked and Ghulam Mahomed and Fate Shas were killed and burnt in a bhusa stack by the mob. Her house was burning. Then, she went to Abbaksh's house and found him half burnt lying on the threshold of his house. The police then reached there and questioned her, and she told them everything she had seen. She also advised Rahimbaksh who was then coming down from a tree to go to the police who were leaving the village and ask them what to do. The latter did so and informed her that he had been told to run away. She then found her husband and 4 children who were hiding somewhere. Her whole family then left for Jawalpur. In the evening her mother-in-law received injury in the riot and died of that after 2 months and a half. She saw Mukha among the rioters that day. Witness was further cross-examined by Messrs. Norton, Roy and Roshanlal.

The next witness examined was Chandu. He stated that on the day of *Id* and on the day of the riot he was in his house at Katarpur and that the Hindus did not let him go out to say his *Id* prayers. He was inside his house when riot began and he heard the cries and shouts of *Jai* from the direction of the mosque. He then ran away and climbed up a tree near the Takia. Very soon after, a mob came from the east and entered the compounds of Ghulam Mahomed and Alibaks. Witness heard the sound of the 'athis' blows and saw smoke rising from the houses. Witness saw Shabrato running away and being struck by Genda, Manda, Khundan and Bachgha. The crowd then caught Aziz who was beaten by Sadi, Mukha, Mehrsingh, Goerala, Durga and Mula. Witness saw others also beating him but could not recognise them. The crowd then threw Shahrati and Aziz on a heap of cowdung cakes and set fire to it. The crowd then moved towards the east. Janni then asked Murli and Bishna to burn the houses of other Muslims and destroy their seed. Witness then saw his house burning and remained on the tree upto 5 p.m. Witness was examined by the police. He showed the locality to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Police. He identified 89 men in jail before a magistrate. Witness then proceeded to identify certain accused in the dock. The court then rose for lunch.

After lunch, Chandu was further cross-examined till the court rose for the day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CHANDU.

At the resumed hearing of the Katarpur Riot case to-day, Chandu picked out seven men from amongst the accused whom he had known before, but not seen in the riot. Mr. Roy then cross-examined him on the point of identification. Witness stated that his brother Kala had also removed his wife and children to Dhanpura, himself remaining at his house, and that he told the witness, when the latter had seen him on the 4th day of riot, that he had escaped by hiding himself in bushes. Witness was further cross-examined by Messrs. Mohanlal, J. M. Chatterji and Radhakishandas.

After lunch Mr. Raghubir Singh, Deputy Magistrate, Saharanpur, who had conducted the identification proceedings in jail in November last was examined as to certain entries made by him in his notes. His cross-examination has been reserved till the notes are printed and printed copies are made over to defence counsels.

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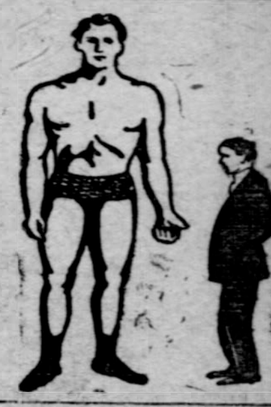

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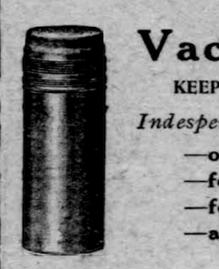

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.975	Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.6	,,
Dew Point	64.3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.721	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.1	,,
Minimum do.	68.5	,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	170	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	7	m 3	14	27	4	7	m 9	45	16	9
Sat.	8	m 4	25a	26	1		10	4a	20	5
Sun.	9	m 4	12	26	2	8	m 10	57	17	3
		5	48a	25	8		11	44a	21	5
Mon.	10	m 5	25	25	3	9		0	25a	17	5
		7	30a	25	11					
		m 6	50	24	9	10	m 1	42	21	3
Tues.	11	m 8	45a	25	9		1	42a	17	3
		m 8	15	24	11	11	m 3	5	20	5
Wed.	12	m 9	43a	27	8		2	45a	16	10
		9	28	23	5	12	m 4	2	19	5
		10	28a	23	5		3	38a	16	5
Thur.	13	m 10	25	26	5	13	m 4	47	18	6
		11	4a	28	11		4	21a	16	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Feb.	7 (Friday)	Sunrise	7h. 12m.	Sunset	6h. 35m.
,,	8 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,,	6h. 35m.
,,	9 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 11m.	,,	6h. 36m.
,,	10 (Monday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,,	6h. 36m.
,,	11 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 10m.	,,	6h. 37m.
,,	12 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 9m.	,,	6h. 37m.
,,	13 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 9m.	,,	6h. 37m.

Phases of the Moon :—

New Moon	1d.	6h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	22-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	3h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th February, 1919, was 30.233 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect and temperature is in slight excess at Multan; at Delhi day temperature is below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra Day temperature is below normal in the southern districts; night temperature is below the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad; both day and night temperatures are below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except in Cutch. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West, but is in excess at Veraval; night temperature is above the average at Neemuch, Surat and Dwarka, and below it at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen in the south-east of the reporting area; Chanda has had 1.56in. and Raipur 0.46in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight to large excess in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the defect ranging up to 13deg. at Nagpur and 14deg. at Raipur; night temperature continues above the average in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in north Hyderabad. Day temperature remains in excess at Nizamabad; night temperature is above the average except in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and moderately heavy rain has fallen in the south-east of the Central Provinces. The unsettled conditions in the north of the Peninsula are less marked and weather is likely to improve there and in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th February 1919.

There has been local rain in the east of the Central Provinces with a few falls in Orissa and on the north Madras coast; the only large amount is three inches at Gopalpur. The disturbance in Kashmir is now very feeble, but the unsettled conditions in the north of the Peninsula are rather more marked.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 7th of February, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st N.W. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	66.7	53.8	90	..	6.49	—1.09
Jask	76.4	61.1	92	..	5.13	+2.55
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	77.3	68.5	81	..	3.23	+1.02
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.8	48.8	61	..	0.57	—0.29
Rawalpindi	64.3	37.2	86	..	5.76	+1.19
Lahore	68.7	41.1	79	..	2.58	+0.76
Hissar	70.2	42.1	71	..	1.73	+0.60
Ambala	68.4	44.3	83	..	4.43	+1.74
Delhi	68.0	50.0	63	..	2.54	+0.73
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.4	47.1	56	..	1.06	—0.04
Mainpuri	72.0	46.3	75	..	1.41	—0.18
Jhansi	75.0	49.6	71	..	2.37	+1.26
Cawnpore	78.2	51.7	70	..	0.69	—0.60
Allahabad	71.8	50.4	83	..	3.54	+2.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	80.5	46.0	49	..	0.33	—0.30
Karachi	74.2	60.9	86	..	1.24	+0.38
Ajmer	70.2	42.8	68	..	0.65	—0.27
Jaipur	72.3	44.9	38	..	1.53	+0.63
Kotah	75.9	53.0	50	..	1.22	+0.75
Mount Abu	65.6	50.4	33	—	0.39	—0.33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.4	54.1	80	..	0.46	+0.20
Dwarka	79.8	62.5	76	..	0.97	+0.78
Veraval	88.1	60.3	36	..	0.13	—0.21
Rajkot	83.1	47.1	20	..	0	—0.36
Bhavnagar Para ..	85.0	54.8	44	..	0.01	—0.28
Surat	..	62.3	35	..	0.01	—0.32
Ahmedabad	85.6	59.0	36	..	0.18	—0.01
Deesa	84.0	54.7	33	..	0.24	—0.09
Neemuch	74.9	53.6	40	..	0.61	+0.91
Indore	78.6	51.15	4	..	3.32	+2.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.3	53.3	68	..	9.38	+8.23
Saugor	73.2	52.7	53	..	3.84	+2.26
Hoshangabad	75.1	54.4	74	..	6.25	+4.88
Khandwa	81.5	57.2	50	..	1.54	+0.50
Akola	86.9	62.8	77	..	2.38	+0.90
Amraoti	82.0	62.3	56	..	3.37	+1.84
Nagpur	74.9	62.0	62	..	6.99	+5.25
Chanda	86.5	66.0	96	1.56	3.08	+1.74
Raipur	71.5	63.0	95	0.46	4.64	+3.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.1	68.7	72	..	0.20	—0.38
Ratnagiri	82.1	67.7	57	..	3.61	+2.69
Marmugao	82.8	..	88	..	3.01	+1.80
Karwar	85.7	67.2	92	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	64.4	38	..	0.21	—0.74
Ahmednagar	84.3	60.5	55	..	0.91	—0.38
Poona	87.2	59.3	56	..	1.37	+0.04
Sholapur	91.6	66.4	57	..	1.41	—0.11
Bijapur	90.0	63.1	55	..	0.38	—0.86
Belgaum	87.7	58.9	57	..	4.28	+2.34
Aurangabad	85.3	66.1	66	..	1.66	+0.42
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	95.0	67.6	74	..	2.52	+1.60
Hyderabad	88.4	67.2	76	..	2.79	+1.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.5	74.1	74	..	6.60	+2.18
Calicut	87.8	75.7	93	..	13.68	+7.34
Cochin	89.7	75.3	78	..	14.69	+6.89
Colombo	91.8	69.0	95	..	13.95	—8.39
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam	85.4	69.2	70	..	16.65	+10.29
Bellary	94.1	69.5	61	..	6.14	+3.88
Cuddapah	92.3	71.3	73	..	6.58	+1.75
Madras	88.1	70.6	87	..	50.12	+29.64
Bangalore	87.0	60.9	74	..	8.03	+4.63
Coimbatore	89.4	67.1	68	..	12.51	+7.24
Trichinopoly	92.9	67.5	77	..	13.89	+5.57
Negapatam	85.9	72.6	77	..	42.95	+13.41

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The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain.

7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral, Woodward in E. flat, Hymns 3, 321, 212, 190, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles, Anthem Chants, Hymns 520, 169, 223. Collections for Khandalla Convalescent Home. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8.15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati.—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for C. M. S. Up-Country Missions. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins: 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock).—Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi): 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany. 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain K. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m, Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

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The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service. 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

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St. Peter's (Armenian) Church, Medows Street, Fort.—Mass 9 a.m.

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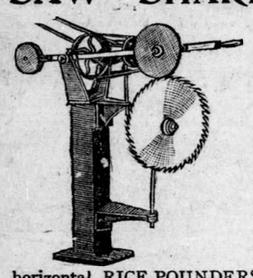

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G. B. S. ON THE E ECTION

WHAT HE TALKED ABOUT.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has given the following interview on his election experiences to a "Daily News" representative:

"How did the election impress you in the course of your campaign?"

"My impression of the election was very different from Mr. Lloyd George's. If he had come round with me he would hardly have described it as quiet and uninteresting. I spoke at Crewe, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Rochdale, Wakefield, Attercliffe, Leicester, Stourbridge, Wolverhampton, Northampton, Southwark and East Grinstead, a fair representative selection; and in every case the meetings, held in the largest available halls, were crowded to the doors. At Leicester I found the gates of the enclosure in which the huge De Montfort Hall stands closed by the police against a large crowd. I thought the meeting had been proclaimed under Dora, but found that the hall was already packed with 5,000 people. In Northampton the chairs were taken out of the Town Hall to make more room; and the unfortunate audience had to stand all the time. I have very seldom ventured to put such a strain on my audience as I not in every case speaking for an hour and a half on each occasion, and not amusing them with the usual platform election stunts, but pling them emorselelessly with sustain argument and narrative in the old nineteenth century, Midlothian style; and the attention and interest, in spite of all discomforts, never flagged for a moment. I have no doubt the Coalition meetings were dull enough: even Mr. Llyod George can hardly expect oratorical triumphs at noon; but he would have found the Labour meetings lively enough. His choice of impossible hours, though convenient for the Press, was a good deal resented by the busy people."

"THE THREE MACHIAVELLIS."

"What struck you as the main feature of the election generally?"

"Well, as a public speaker what astonished me most was the fact that though never within the memory of living man has there been such a magnificent opportunity, for all the arts of platform rhetoric, it was completely missed by our Parliamentary figure heads. Mr. Asquith could have wiped Mr. Lloyd George off the state if he had seized it; but not until Wednesday last did he wake up to the stupendous chance he was missing; and then the Northcliffe Press immediately suppressed him; indeed; but for "The Daily News" nobody would have known that he had at last done justice to Lord Haldane, and owned up to having, with Lord Haldane and Lord Grey, put the crown on the old British Lion policy of command of the seas and of the Balance of Power in Europe at all costs.

"There is really no page in our history like it. Those three Machiavellis, from the moment when Germany began to build a fleet, encompassed her round about, humbugged her, lay in wait for her, and when the hour struck, outwitted her, outprepared her, outplanned her, outfought her, outspent, her, and finally smashed her and her gigantic ally far more completely than Drake smashed Spain. Marlborough France, or Wellington Napoleon; and they never stopped playing the harmonium and singing Christmas carols all the time. Our governing class has never been more masterful, more crafty, more powerful, more unscrupulous, or more magnificently successful, My audiences delighted in the tale—hung on it breathles—made me a present of oratorical successes unprecedented even in my long platform career.

"The amazing thing is that none of the the Coalition or Liberal orators seems to have seen this chance. It had every element of drama: the tragedy of the frightful cost in human life, the heroism and genorosity with which the people took the Balance of Power war out of the hands of the diplomatists and made it a war of liberation, the bitter comedy of our setting the Germans and the Russians free and strengthening our own bondage, the abominable crime of the alliance with Russia and the vengeance that overtook us for it, the hand of destiny forcing us ruthlessly into the aliance with the United States which we should have made at first, the monstrous camouflage of the silly legend of our unpreparedness, the betrayal of Lord Haldane by his friends and confederates, the fall of Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey in just retribution for that betrayal, the attempt of Mr. Asquith at the last moment to embrace Lord Haldane by revealing the eight years' preparation for the *grand coup* of 1915, and the irsony of the suppression of that attempt by the very agencies he had used to suppress it in the days when the hymn-book concealed the bayonet and the harmonium drowned the cannon: think of all that as meterial for the political orator!

"A TREMENDOUS TIME."

"We of the Labour Party could not say a word of it during the War: we had to censor ourselves in the face of the enemy until we were almost bursting; but the armistice unmuzzled us, and we could at last let lose all the tempests of our eloquence on the fog of absurd pretence and deceit in which the Press and the politician had hidden the truth about the War. Even to the last the Press dared not report a word of all this, and listened to our thunders with an air of sitting in a contemplative silence broken only by the squabbling of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith over the Huddersfield election. We had a tremendous time. But I am glad it is over. At my age twelve nights of rhetoric at concert pitch for ninety minutes at a stretch before immense audiences is quite enough even for a performer so hardened as I am; and some of the candidates will probably have to spend the interval between this and the meeting of Parliament in convalescent homes. The Coalitionists will have a much merrier Christmas, as they have had nothing more arduous to do than pretend to hang the Kaiser."

["Mr. Bernard Shaw's romantic picture of the encirclement of Germany is, in our opinion, much less than half the tale. It leaves out of account, for example, the efforts to bring Germany to an understanding, the two years cessation of building, the offer of a naval holiday." and the Haldane mission to Berlin—in fact, it leaves out everything including the Lichnowsky revelations, which shows that, while preparing for all contingencies, the Liberal Government was unceasingly trying to prevent a collision and to arrange a basis of accommodation. But as a defence of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Haldane against the slanders of the past four years his statement seems to us the most convincing utterance that has yet appeared.—Ed. D. N.]

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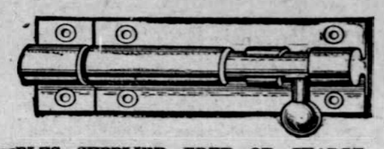
BOLT  BRAND

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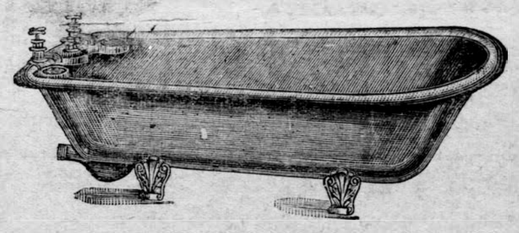

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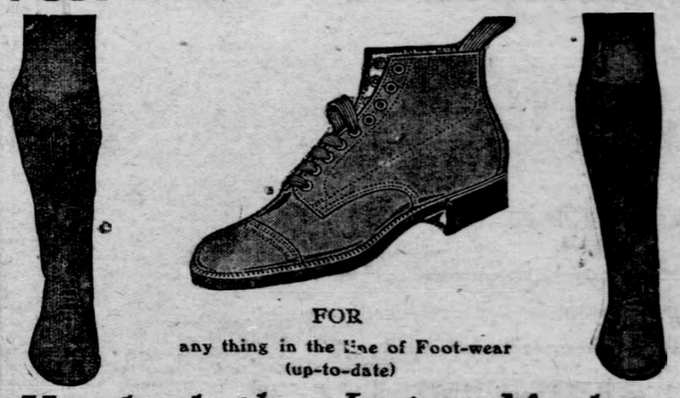

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